

The Carolina Farmer

COVERING THE CAROLINAS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

VOLUME I

JUNE, 1946

NUMBER 1



JEEP



JEEP

POSTWAR UNIVERSAL JEEP being put to many uses in North Carolina from plowing and discing to running planing mills and carrying the mails for rural carriers.

The Jeep is constructed to pull heavy trailer loads, the power take-off delivers either belt or shaft power.

The Distributor and Dealers listed below will soon be able to deliver a hydraulic lift with the Jeep together with harrows and plows. Also a one-ton trailer that backs up like the car with no jackknifing.

See your nearest dealer for a complete demonstration or write for details. The Jeep serves as a tractor, mobile power unit, passenger car or light truck. Its four-wheel drive enables it to go where no other vehicle can without sticking.

Investigate this wonderful machine today—terms available, trade-ins accepted, and prompt deliveries can be made.

Carolina Willys Co. Inc.

Distributors

219 Lewis St.

Greensboro, N. C.

DEALERS

GREENWOOD AUTO CO.
Elkin, N. C.

BOLLING'S, INC.
130 N. Marshall, St.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

CAUDLE GASKINS SALES CO.
Greenville, N. C.

CHARLOTTE WILLYS CO., INC.
411 N. Tryon St.
Charlotte, N. C.

NEWBERNE'S GARAGE
117 E. Morgan St.
Raleigh, N. C.

HOFFLER, POWELL & CARTER
Wallace, N. C.

THOMPSON AUTO SALES
Burlington, N. C.

JOE EUBANKS MOTORS
10 E. Corbin St.
Concord, N. C.

CRUMPLER MOTOR CO.
Durham, N. C.

WILRIK MOTORS
Sanford, N. C.

OWEN-MANESS MOTOR CO.
Fayetteville, N. C.

TRUCK & AUTO SERVICE
Hickory, N. C.

REGISTER MOTOR CO.
Clinton, N. C.

T. B. WINCHESTER MOTOR CO.
Monroe, N. C.

JOSEPH H. GWYN
Mt. Airy, N. C.

B. & H. WILLYS CO.
Williamston, N. C.

C. & P. MOTORS CO.
Kinston, N. C.

CITY SALES CO.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.

PAMLICO MOTOR CO.
Washington, N. C.

JIM WILSON'S WHEEL SERVICE
306 N. Marietta St.
Gastonia, N. C.

TRUCK & TRACTOR SALES CO.
Wilmington, N. C.

McKENZIE WILLYS CO.
Laurinburg, N. C.

VANN & HARRELL MOTOR CO.
Mt. Olive, N. C.

WHITE FRONT MOTOR CO.
Albemarle, N. C.

BROOM MOTOR CO.
Goldensboro, N. C.

McGINNIS MOTOR CO.
Salisbury, N. C.

VANCE McLEAN SALES CO.
Statesville, N. C.

GLOSSON BROTHERS
Siler City, N. C.

HARVIN-McINNIS
Henderson, N. C.

S. A. PILCHER MOTOR CO.
Leaksville, N. C.

PIEDMONT SALES CO.
High Point, N. C.

NORWOOD & BAXLEY
Rockingham, N. C.

DEAN SULLIVAN TIRE & AUTO SERVICE
Jacksonville, N. C.

PRICE MOTOR CO.
Whiteville, N. C.

PROVIDING . . . Rural Telephones Is A BIG JOB

It's a big one . . . the job of providing telephone service to rural people scattered over hundreds of thousands of square miles in nine states!

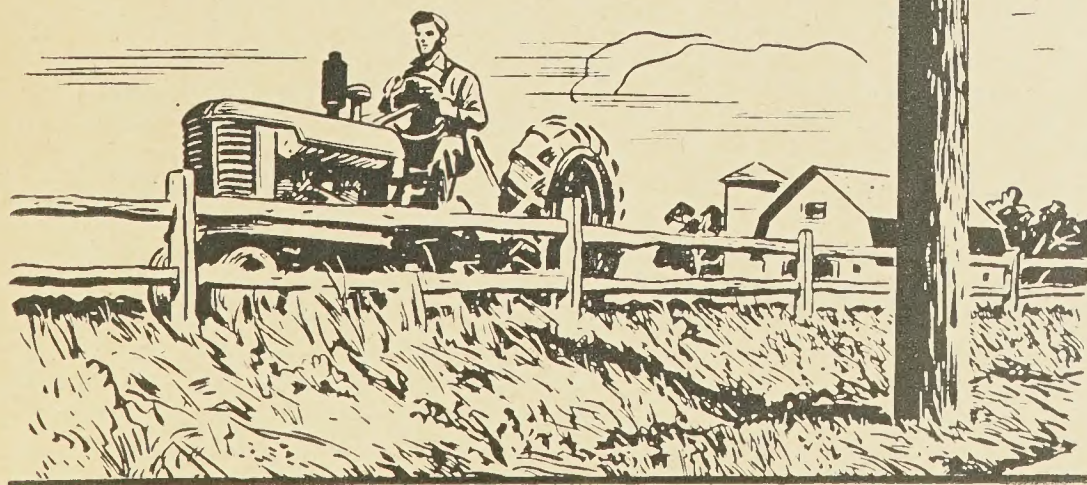
But it's a job that we're pleased to be doing. Southern Bell trucks and men are becoming a more and more familiar sight along the rural roads of the Southeast.

Of course a job of this size can't be completed overnight—particularly since more central office equipment must be installed at many telephone exchanges before additional 'phones can be connected.

You can be sure of this: *We're doing the job*, using the best equipment and technique Bell System experience and research can develop, and we'll keep on extending telephone service into more and more rural areas.

**SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY**

Incorporated



OUR CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

● **D. S. COLTRANE**—Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina. Has done much to better feed and fertilizer conditions for farmers.

● **T. CLYDE AUMAN**—Prominent peach grower in the Sandhills of North Carolina. Member of the Sandhill Peach Growers Association.

● **H. R. NISWONGER**—In charge North Carolina State College Horticultural Extension Work.

● **DR. H. B. McGUIRE**—District Health Officer, Avery Mitchell and Yancey District—North Carolina.

● **JOHN A. AREY**—In charge North Carolina State College Dairy Extension Work. Has done much to aid in building a new and more efficient Dairy Industry.

● **R. S. DEARSTYNE**—Member North Carolina State College Faculty. Gives all of his time to poultry problems primarily in research. Many people throughout the South know him and his work.

● **R. S. HARRISON**—Minister of the Eastern North Carolina Methodist Conference. Known for the preparation of good sermons. He will go forward.

● **O. HENRY (William Sidney Porter)**—Needs no introduction. His stories tell the tale.

● **MARY FRANCES RASBERRY**—Home Service Representative, Carolina Power and Light Company. Doing a good job for better living.

● **MARY HAYES**—Prominent student and writer at Iowa State College. Her observations are accurate. Her stories are interesting.

● **ANAMERLE ARANT**—Her Club work goes forward. Read the stories of her workers. They stimulate Carolina Home Makers to more and better things in life.

● **JOE N. HOWARD**—Hard-working Agricultural Engineer for Duke Power Co. We hope to have more articles from this able writer.

● **RUTH CURRENT**—North Carolina Extension Service Worker, Home Makers Department. Active on the Home Front. She writes authoritatively.

● **R. FLAKE SHAW**—Executive Secretary North Carolina Farm Bureau. Able Leader Throughout State.

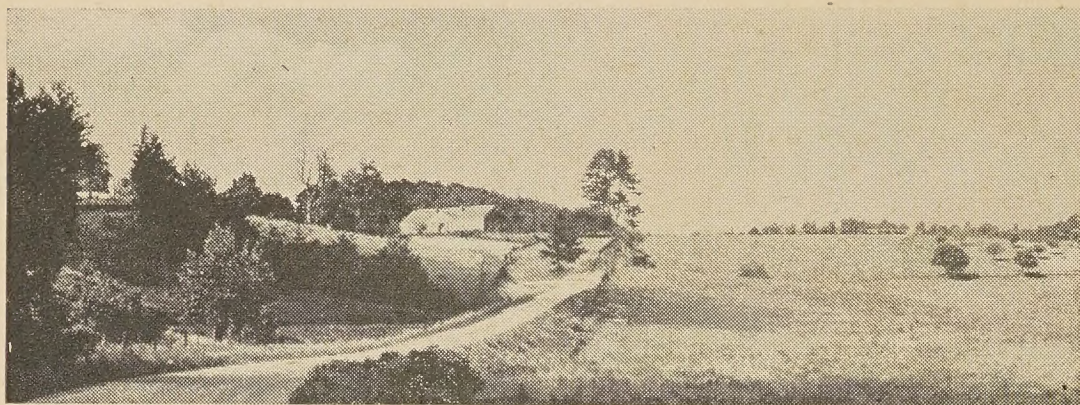
● **W. KERR SCOTT**—Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina. He speaks emphatically in the interest of North Carolina farmers.

● **MRS. HARRY B. CALDWELL**—Master North Carolina State Grange. A charming lady who is doing a man-size job.

● **JULY ISSUE**—There will be others—all writers of accountability. Maybe you have something to submit. Many of the best things in life are at your doorstep. Look around,

The Carolina Farmer

Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea



RUSSELL G. SIMMONS
Publisher

J. E. NICHOLSON
President and Editor

WALTER W. TURRENTINE
Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by
THE CAROLINA FARMER
PUBLISHING CO., INC.
P. O. Box 2067
GREENSBORO, N. C.
Established 1946

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

D. S. COLTRANE
T. CLYDE AUMAN
H. R. NISWONGER
DR. H. B. MCGUIRE
JOHN A. AREY
R. S. DEARSTYNE
R. S. HARRISON
O. HENRY (William Sidney Porter)
MARY FRANCES RASBERRY
MARY HAYES
ANAMERLE ARANT
JOE N. HOWARD
MRS. HARRY B. CALDWELL
R. FLAKE SHAW
W. KERR SCOTT
RUTH CURRENT

Our Policy

The established policy of THE CAROLINA FARMER is to serve rural people primarily from a basic agricultural viewpoint. There will be no deviation from this policy.

It will be our aim to procure and publish information on subjects directly applicable to the *farm* and *farm home*. We will aim to reach *all*, but *more particularly*, the *average farm folk going to neither extreme*. That this may be accomplished in the best and most satisfactory manner, your co-operation is earnestly solicited. We will do our utmost to serve you in every way possible by publishing material that is most needed in rural life.

The interest and needs of farm people cover a very wide range. The



J. E. NICHOLSON
President and Editor

Volume One

JUNE, 1946

Number One

In This Issue

	Page
Washington Farm Reporter	5
Farm Facts and Figures	5
Growing Peaches—T. Clyde Auman	6
Meeting the Milk Situation—John A. Arey	9
Present Feed Situation—D. S. Coltrane	11
The Gift of the Magi—O. Henry	12
Shall It Continue to Happen Here?	14
Electric Power, Farm Servant—Joe N. Howard	15
N. C. State Grange Page	16
N. C. Farm Bureau Page	17
Balanced Farming (Pictorial)	18-19
The Carolina Homemaker	
Hints on Post-War Food Problems—Mary Frances Rasberry	20
Farm and Home Voices	21
Favorite Recipes	22
Hints to Homemakers—Ruth Current	23
Our Children—What Are They Worth?	23
On the Edge of New Life—Rev. Russell S. Harrison	24
What To Buy in Children's Books—Mary Hayes	25
Practical Aspects of Rural Medical Practice—B. B. McGuire	26
Home Gardening—H. R. Niswonger	28
This Matter of Markets	29
Today's Poultry Problems—R. S. Dearstyne	32
Classified Market Page	33
Editorial	34

OUR FRONT COVER

When beauties get together it makes a pretty picture. Miss Rae Watson of Elm City, North Carolina, gathers peaches from one of the famous Sand Hills orchards in Montgomery County, North Carolina.

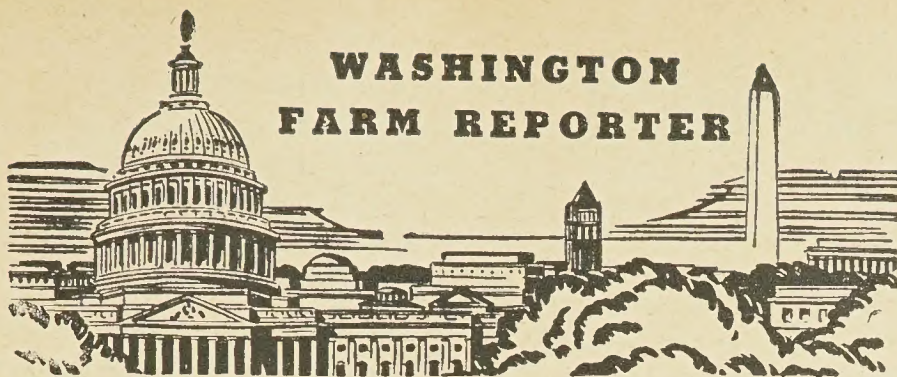
Photo by Lewis P. Watson, Raleigh, N. C.

Volume one, Number one. Application for entry as second-class matter is pending. THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising offices, Third Floor Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Subscription price, \$1.00 for three years. Copyright 1946. Title registration applied for.

needs are great for moulding and shaping a rounded life of service on the farm, in the home and to humanity.

We fully appreciate our responsibility in attempting to help solve some of these problems. Therefore, we realize that if we serve *broadly*, we must be *tolerant*; if we *succeed*, we must be *untiring*; if we really accomplish good and serve the social and economic needs of rural mankind, we must be *honest* with ourselves and with those we attempt to serve. These things we set forth as the objective—the goal—the motto of this publication. MAY WE FAIL NEVER TO THUS SEEK AND TO SERVE.

The Carolina Farmer



Copyright 1946, National Agricultural Research, Inc.

Understanding With Labor Aired

Farm leaders and others view with some apprehension the veiled threat of James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, that industrial labor will demand a new round of wage increases or more strikes may be in prospect unless price control is continued.

The CIO leader's statement came in testimony on pending OPA legislation. Carey testified that labor negotiated recent wage agreements on the basis that price control would be continued.

"All these [agreements] will be thrown out of the window and a new hand dealt," Carey said, "if the Price Control Act is not extended."

Carey's testimony confirmed the February 25 story in the "Washington Farm Reporter" of an "understanding" with labor leaders that they would use their influence to prevent further strikes if the Government would grant pay raises upward of 20 per cent and keep food, rent and housing costs at the levels then prevailing.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange and a member of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion Board, viewing Carey's testimony, concluded that he was free to talk the labor-Administration negotiations which at the time were discussed "in confidence" with farm leaders and the OPA.

Goss explained that while the major strikes were in negotiation (just before the steel strike settlement), OPA officials asked farm leaders to support OPA continuation for a year without amendments in return for support of a section of the bill forbidding further subsidies at the end of the year with increased ceilings assured for products on which subsidies were removed.

"Farm leaders," said Goss, "protested that such an agreement would be inflationary, explaining that labor agreements then in contemplation would force farmers to carry the brunt of the burden with no assurances that labor would not demand even further wage increases when subsidies were removed at the end of the stipulated period."

Goss explained that he pointed out at the time "what an extreme inflationary effect such a proposal would have at the end of the year when new labor agreements would be up for consideration,"

adding that "such a proposal would necessitate raising food prices substantially at the very time new agreements were up for consideration, thus giving labor all the argument they needed for another grand boost which would speed up inflation still further."

Livestock, Food and Feed

Beneath the surface of policies adopted and in the process of formulation to channel more food to war-torn countries, many farm leaders believe they recognize a trend toward a livestock production goal more in line with prewar years.

Second looks at the critical world food situation lead to the conclusion that Uncle Sam will be in the relief business overseas for many, many months to come and he intends to meet his commitments or moral obligations in "winning the peace" with grain.

The almost inescapable conclusion is that the United States cannot for long maintain a livestock population at wartime levels, even with record and near-record feed grain and hay crops achieved over the past few seasons, and still continue to help feed Europe and other critical areas.

Feed supplies have been cut to a level reminiscent of the drought years of the mid-thirties. Many farm and food officials, although admittedly poor guessers on the needs of the future, have reached the tentative conclusion that livestock production at wartime levels has whittled-down feed grain supplies to such an extent that shortages are highly probable for several years to come.

It all adds up to less meat at home—more grains for the starving.

As some of the fog of confusion surrounding earlier efforts to meet the world food crisis begins to lift, off-the-record conversations with officials at policy-making levels indicates thinking in terms of substantial forced reductions in livestock numbers during the next three or four years.

Currently, some top-flight agricultural leaders are talking in terms of possible 15 to 20 per cent reductions in beef cattle and probably 10 to 15 per cent cuts in the hog production. No goals for the years ahead have been established, but the conversation indicates the trend in thinking and many foreshadow actions to come,

FARM FACTS AND FIGURES

WHEAT PURCHASE PROGRAM

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will buy wheat from farmers, for immediate delivery to the CCC at the market price on any later date the seller may elect on or before March 31, 1947. The Department's offer is being made to speed the movement of wheat off farms for relief of the current famine emergency abroad.

SEED SUPPLY

Seed supplies are generally adequate for growing 1946 crops with the exception of alfalfa, red clover, and Kentucky bluegrass, with small vegetable seed supplies 41 per cent above average, reports USDA. Production of certified seed potatoes last year was over 33,000,000 bushels, an all-time record. In order to stretch scarce legume seed supplies, lime, fertilizer, together with inoculation, firm seedbed and proper seed coverage become most important this year.

CORN PROSPECTS

Listing eight known factors that warrant expectation of high crop yields in 1946, Charles E. Burkhead of the U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Indications now point to 1946 crop yields per acre, with average growing conditions, nearly 30 per cent higher than during the 1923-32 pre-drought period, though slightly below the 1945 level. Yields in 1946 should average at least the fourth highest on record, being only below those of 1942, 1944, and possibly 1945."

PEACHES

Clyde Auman of West End, one of the State's leading peach growers, states: "If good seasons continue, there is every reason to expect a good, clean crop with volume about the same as last year." Growers produced 1,629,000 bushels last year in the 15,000-acre Sandhills area.

The West End grower, member of the Sandhill Peach Growers Labor Association, declared that the greatest problem facing producers this year is lack of labor. Scores of workers are needed in the peach area during the next two weeks to pick up drops, thin orchards, now heavy with growing fruit, and clean grounds to control possible disease. Auman said that the crop generally is healthier than last year's, growers having exercised great care in protecting trees from curcullio and other diseases.

GREATER PRODUCTION

In 1940 less than 23 per cent of the people of the U. S. were classed as farm population. Between 1940 and 1941, the farm population was further reduced by one-sixth. Yet farmers produced almost one-fourth more in the three years 1942-1944 than in the three years 1937-1939—a record which demonstrates their high production efficiency during World War II.

Growing Peaches

By

T. CLYDE AUMAN

In this article, the writer stresses the financial outlay, the risk and work required in growing one of our most luscious fruits. Our appreciation should rise after reading.

GROWING peaches commercially is a specialized occupation. An orchardist must not necessarily be from a school of horticulture or even be an educated gentleman. However, he must be a student at all times, and be alert to the conditions that prevail in his own orchard as well as those of his neighbor. Growing conditions should be constantly improved. An open-minded grower can receive unlimited help from research in agriculture.

There Are Some Requirements

The growing of peaches requires nerve. A grower must more or less close his eyes and leap in the dark, as this is an extremely hazardous occupation. A peach grower is often called a big gambler. It has been said that a peach grower would make a Wall Street broker look like a "piker." Let us not think of a peach grower, however, as a gambler. A gambler neither works nor produces anything. An orchardist works and puts his all into his orchard in order to produce the very best of luscious fruit. A successful grower of peaches must work hard, have nerve and be lucky. Peach growing could be compared to a successful football team. The training program is made out a year in advance and that schedule is followed regardless. A crop of peaches can be successfully grown only if each required orchard operation is planned in advance and met on time.

It's a Fascinating Work

The growing of peaches is one of the most fascinating phases of agriculture. It is always interesting as it is constantly changing . . . even faster than the season, differing quite a bit from the dairyman who milks his cows twice each day 365 days a year. The peach grower harvests his fruit in two to three weeks. If he makes money, he goes to the beach or some place to vacationland. If he goes in the red he "takes off" just the same.

Getting Down To Facts

Getting down to facts about growing peaches; in planting an orchard it is necessary to select a suitable site adapted to peaches. This site should have soil that drains well and have

good air drainage to insure freedom from frost and freeze as nearly as possible. In selecting varieties of peaches consider the marketing facilities. For the roadside markets it is advisable to plant varieties that will provide peaches over a long period of time. In growing for the terminal markets, select varieties that ripen when competing sections are not in their prime.

It might be well to say here that the purchasing of land, trees and planting would mean an investment of around \$150 per acre. With this investment made a grower must patiently wait four years to pick the first peaches. These four years are truly hard ones because cultivation, pruning, spraying and fertilization must be done each year.

When Production Begins

When an orchard is coming into production and in full bloom about March 15, weather is the most important topic of conversation until April 20. Even though nothing can be done about the weather, orchardists often consult a recording thermometer many times on a cold spring night. Trees should be fertilized liberally at blooming time.

When the foliage begins to appear on the peach tree, begin looking for the insect curculio. This bug looks very much like a boll weevil, maybe a little smaller in size. This is a small "insect" but to the orchardist it is the "biggest bug" in the world. It costs peach growers hundreds of dollars each year to control and thous-

ands of dollars if not controlled. These insects hibernate through the winter in nearby woods and are ready to sting the peach just as soon as it begins to take shape. In controlling it, sheets are held under the tree and the tree is jarred. The insects fall into the sheet. This work is done at night and early in the morning since the insects fly when the sun is shining. Another means of controlling these insects is picking up all the stung peaches as they fall on the ground, usually during the month of May. This breaks the curculio cycle since the stung peaches will hatch the worm which emerges from the ground as another curculio. Three to four summer sprays are applied to control the insects, in addition to the above practices.

Cultivation and Thinning

After the wormy peaches stop dropping the orchard should be cultivated enough to keep the weeds down through June. The cultivation will probably destroy some curculio while they are in the pupa stage.

After the trees have stopped dropping fruit, the peaches should be thinned. The amount of thinning will depend on the number of peaches on the tree. To get size on some varieties such as Early Rose and Hileys, it is usually necessary to thin.

Selecting and Packing

The orchardist endeavors to raise the largest, clearest fruit possible since a ready market is always eager to pay a premium for such fruit. A

Picking Peaches and Marketing Time



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

The Carolina Farmer

peach that is to be shipped cannot be allowed to become tree ripened since the consumer lives hundreds of miles from the grower. Under the present marketing conditions it is impossible to deliver a tree-ripened peach to them in edible condition. For the distant markets the fruit must be picked when it is at the hard matured stage. Care should be exercised against picking green, immature peaches which will ruin the demand for fruit and result in low prices. For roadside markets the consumer has the advantage of the very best of luscious tree-ripened fruit.

To prepare peaches for market, they are brought into the packing houses, carried over a grading machine and packed. Care is taken to prevent bruising peaches at all times as a bruised peach today means a rotten peach tomorrow. The prevail-

ing market price often determines the quality, grading and packing that is done. When prices are good, sad to relate, the grower is assured of a good sale and is very lenient with the grading.

F. O. B. MARKET: In commercial peach areas there are numerous buying and selling organizations. Some buy and sell direct to stores. Some ship to terminal markets. These agencies usually distribute peaches throughout the Northeastern part of America.

LOCAL MARKET: In the Sandhill peach area of North Carolina, the small trucker has often proved the grower's best market outlet. These operators move an unknown quantity of the Sandhill crop each season. The trucks buy direct from the orchard and peddle the peaches in small towns. They have done a wonderful job in distribution. The growers must

grower has a world market for peaches. It is now up to the growers to give the world the best product possible, and thus stimulate and greatly extend the peach industry.

Chairman Appointed For Dairy Month

The appointment of L. L. Ray as Chairman of Committee on Arrangements for the June Dairy Month Activities has been announced by V. J. Ashbaugh of Durham, Regional Dairy Month Chairman. These two workers will cooperate in an effort to acquaint the Carolinas with the problems of the Dairy Industry.

The chief problem this year is production, according to Mr. Ashbaugh. According to records made available, the amount of milk used per capita as fluid milk and cream has increased from 158 quarts per year to 296 quarts in the last five years.

Removing the restrictions on ice cream manufacture last September was an important factor in the increase. The demand for cheese and butter far exceeds the supply.

Triple-A Now P. M. A.

On the occasion of its thirteenth birthday this month, the Triple-A announced change of its official title to the State Production and Marketing Administration.

Created by act of Congress which was passed May 12, 1933, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration now has been legally tagged "PMA" for administrative purposes, it was announced by G. Tom Scott, Johnston County farmer and state PMA director.

Spot News Flashes

William A. (Bill) Ayres is the new editor of "The National Grange Monthly," official publication of America's oldest farm organization. He succeeds Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Mass., who served as editor for 35 years and who has accepted an assignment to write a Grange history. Ayres prior to serving in the Navy, was editor of the "California Grange News."

Tom G. Stitts, director of PMA's Dairy Branch, will be associated with H. P. Hood and Sons of Boston, terminating a 19-year-old Government career, and will be succeeded by S. W. Tator, who has been serving as Federal Milk Marketing Administrator for the Greater Boston, Mass., area. Don S. Anderson of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, will rejoin the Dairy Branch staff as assistant director.

PEACH CROP ESTIMATES

Peach production in North Carolina is estimated at 3,200,000 bushels which is 47 per cent more than produced last year. This is an estimate of production for the entire state rather than for the commercial crop. Last year the peach crop was practically a complete failure in some parts of the state, which resulted in a lower estimate judging from the size of the crop grown in the Sandhills.

The South Carolina crop is indicated to be somewhat more than last year. The total production in Georgia is estimated at 6,580,000 bushels, which is 19 per cent less than in 1945. Production for the ten Southern states is estimated at 25,995,000 bushels or three per cent less than last year.

—Russell Handy, North Carolina Department of Agriculture

ing market price often determines the quality, grading and packing that is done. When prices are good, sad to relate, the grower is assured of a good sale and is very lenient with the grading.

The Commercial Phase

The commercial shipper usually has a Federal Inspector to supervise the grading which insures the consumer of the very best quality. The bushel basket is more widely used for peaches with half bushels being used when the market justifies. The growers would like to see a new consumer size package on the market which would insure edible fruit for the consumer. There is a large amount of fruit wasted each year due to these large packages. It is anticipated that drastic changes will be made in the very near future in improving the packing of peaches which will aid in the consumption of the large crops that will be produced.

Markets Available Now

TERMINAL MARKETS: A vast portion of peaches grown are shipped by refrigerator cars and trucks to termi-

nal markets. On arrival the peaches are sold by the commission merchants, for which they charge 10% of sales. They, in turn, deduct freight and mail the grower the net proceeds.

Future Markets: The marketing of peaches has an unlimited field that will probably be developed in the near future. They are:

Quick-freezing: With freezing units soon to be a reality in homes, the housewife will be able to freeze a supply of peaches that will be consumed faster than canned peaches. It seems that it would be profitable for growers to get equipped in order to freeze a portion of the crop each year and in this way they will have a longer period to market the crop.

Transportation: In the near future peaches will probably be shipped by airplane, probably with glider load attached. With air transportation, they can be picked tree ripe and delivered to all parts of the world in a luscious condition.

With air transportation coming, rail transportation improving, quick freezing of peaches here, the peach

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH

1ST in FOODS

WE ARE COOPERATING

Meeting the Milk Situation

By

JOHN A. AREY

The national demand for fluid milk and milk products is now much greater than the supply. In North Carolina, the supply is so short and the demand so great that it is necessary to import from other states a large quantity of milk daily to meet the bottle trade demand. Here are given some reasons attributed for this shortage and how the situation may be improved.

CONSUMPTION of fluid milk reached an all-time high during 1945. In spite of this high demand, milk production has dropped off month by month since last November when compared with the same period a year ago.

Several factors have contributed to this decrease in production. Two of the most important are the shortage of labor and feed. In North Carolina the present supply of labor on dairy farms is shorter and in many cases less efficient than it was any time during the war.

The Feed Situation

The feed shortage grows more acute daily. At the beginning of this year the number of livestock in the nation was about the same as that for January 1, 1945; however, the total supplies of feed were less for each grain consuming animal unit and the rate of grain feeding during the past winter has been very high. The supply of feed grains per animal unit of livestock, including chickens, was about two per cent smaller than a year earlier; but in spite of this shortage the rate of grain feeding for the October-December quarter last year was 17 per cent above that for the same period of 1944. This high rate of consumption has apparently con-

tinued to the present time. As a result, concentrated feeds are now difficult to locate and this shortage will grow more acute until another crop of grain is harvested.

North Carolina A Deficit Feed State

North Carolina is a feed deficit state. During 1945, 675,000 tons of commercial feeds and feed ingredients were imported into the State. Based

the present outlook for an acute shortage of concentrates for the coming year, it is important that every effort be made now to conserve and increase the supply of good quality roughage. Hay should be cut in the early-bloom stage when the protein content is high and cured so as to retain the leaves and color. Such a practice will result in a hay of a higher protein content than one cut at a later stage of maturity.

Pasture Cheapest Source of Feed

Good lush grazing represents the cheapest source of cow feed. The

Socrates said, "Agriculture gives strength to the body and hardihood to the soul and teaches the free man justice and solidarity. It is the most honored profession because it gives the community the best citizens. Agriculture is the mother and nurse of the other arts; when agriculture thrives all the others thrive with her. Whenever the land is left untilled all the other arts perish on the land and on sea."

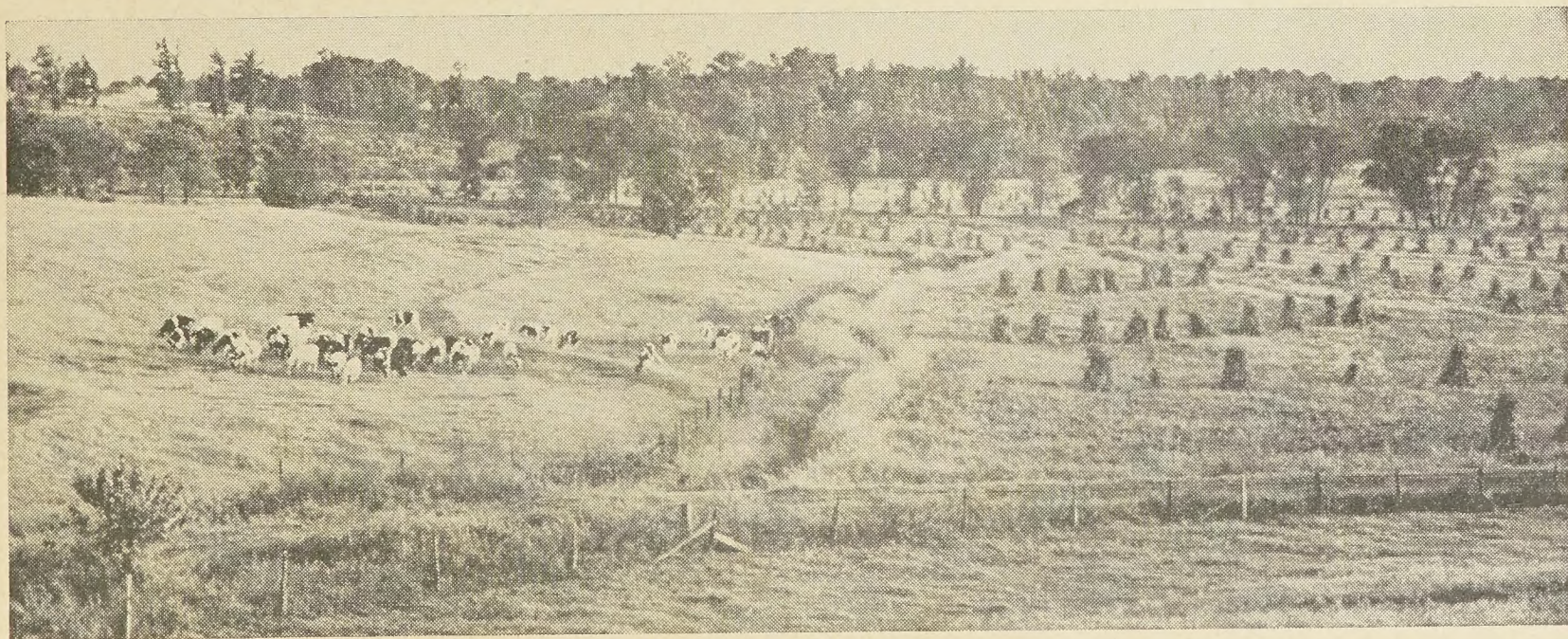
on the present number of animal consuming units, the state has a hay shortage of approximately 450,000 tons.

In view of this condition it is extremely important that North Carolina dairymen produce an ample supply of hay and silage this summer for feeding next winter. Seventy per cent of the total feed nutrients for cows can be derived from good roughage—hay, silage and pasture. With

quantity and quality of grazing this summer can be increased and improved by adding ample supplemental grazing to that secured from the permanent pasture which is usually short and low in protein content after mid summer.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of pasture to aid in overcoming the present difficulty. It has always been the basis of profitable livestock production; it is so now,

Pastures are definitely a requirement in profitable milk production.



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

and will continue to be the answer even after the present crisis has become a matter of history.

Protein Substitutes

Because of the present shortage of high protein meals, a few acres planted to soy beans this spring will be good insurance against a similar condition next winter. The beans can be ground and used as such in the grain mixture or exchanged for meal. A mixture composed of equal parts by weight of crushed corn and cob meal, crushed oats, crushed barley and ground soy beans will give good results when fed with good quality le-

gume hay and silage and all of the above feed crops can be successfully grown in this State.

The Answer

Looking ahead and judging from the history of livestock and its growth throughout this nation and elsewhere it can be said without contradiction that it will thrive permanently only when it derives its basic maintenance directly from the farm. That is where we have fallen short during these years of livestock development throughout the Carolinas. The dairy industry is not an exception to the rule. Now is the time for a good

Good hay like pasture is a requirement in profitable dairying.



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

IMPORTED HAY TELLS MILK-DEFICIENT TALE

Hidden under half a million tons of imported hay is the answer to why North Carolina is a milk-deficient state, an answer much easier to find than the long lost needle.

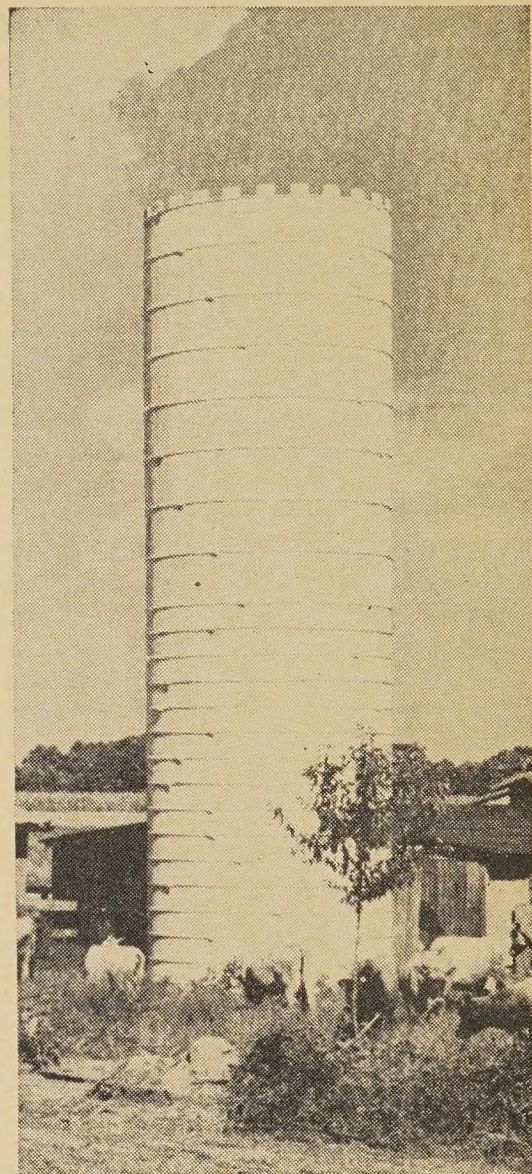
The state annually imports nearly 500,000 tons of hay from other states. In addition, thousands of gallons of milk also are imported to this primarily agriculture state with a high percentage of marginal land.

John A. Arey, leading dairy expert of the State College Extension Service, on the eve of "June Dairy Month" which will be promoted again this year by the North Carolina Dairy Products Association, said that the state will be deficient in milk production only so long as "it is necessary to import feed." He declared that the

large acreages of marginal land in this state — economists say that there is "some" unused, non-productive land on every farm in the state — might well be utilized for pasture and the production of hay crops. Once there is sufficient home production of feed and pasture, milk imports will vanish, Arey believes.

Meanwhile, in this year of critically short feeds and milk, Arey reminds that it is "doubly important" that ample supplies of hay and silage be produced this summer for feeding next winter to all dairy animals now in production. "Because of the shortage of protein meals," the dairyman declared, "a few acres planted to soybeans this spring is real insurance against such a shortage next winter. The beans can be ground and used as such in grain mixture or exchanged for meal."

Silos furnish "winter pasture" for dairy cows.



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

beginning, the time to place emphasis in the right PLACE, THAT IS ON PASTURES, ON HAY AND ON SILAGE. When this is done the dairy industry will probably not suffer again as it has during this current and most difficult crisis.

Eggs that are to be frozen should be packed in air-tight containers.

POTATOES

The State Department of Agriculture has been informed that price ceiling on all North Carolina Irish potatoes to be marketed between April 11 and June 26, has been lifted.

It is estimated that over 50 per cent of Northeastern North Carolina's early commercial potatoes would be sold free of price ceilings. This marks the first time since 1943 that potatoes harvested in this State have been marketed free of price restrictions.

SOAP SUPPLY

The supply of soap this year will be somewhat smaller than in 1945, the State Agriculture Department is informed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Present Feed Situation

North Carolina Department of Agriculture Official Describes Picture and Suggests Remedies

By
D. S. COLTRANE

THE feed situation is the subject of much conversation these days. To the man who is dependent on feed for his livelihood, the outlook is of great concern. Livestock farmers and feed dealers must conserve feeds carefully, because domestic supplies are short of requirements for the livestock and poultry population, especially at the present rate of feeding.

For the feeding year ending September 30, 1946, a shortage of 4,000,000 tons of grains, mill feeds and high protein meals is indicated. The situation presents a rather "bleak picture" to feed manufacturers and feed dealers, who are already under pressure to supply more feed to farmers, than they can procure. Wasteful methods must be eliminated, and we must be certain that every pound of feed produces the maximum amount of meat, milk and eggs.

Supply

Combined stocks of corn, oats and barley on January 1 per animal feeding unit on farms were about two per cent smaller than a year earlier. If estimated imports of feed grains are included as wheat to be fed during the January-June period, supplies per animal unit are indicated to be about five per cent smaller than during the corresponding period of 1945. If the decline in the stocks of grain sorghums is considered, the decrease is seven per cent.

Supplies of corn and barley in the big surplus producing areas of Midwest are smaller than last year. At the same time, there has been a net increase in the number of grain consuming live stock in these areas. Consequently, smaller quantities of these grains are available for shipment to feed deficit areas like North Carolina. Supplies of grain sorghums are much smaller than last year. Among feed grains, only oats are available for shipment from the principal producing areas in larger than normal quantities. The increase in stocks of oats is almost sufficient to offset the decline in stocks of corn and barley. The

EDITOR'S COMMENT: Since this was written, the feed situation has become more serious. This means placing much greater emphasis on the remedies suggested by the writer. If each farmer and livestock grower plans wisely, the situation can be greatly relieved.

large stocks of oats in the nation can go far to relieve shortages of other grains if wide distribution can be obtained. However, there is a limit to the extent that oats can replace other grains.

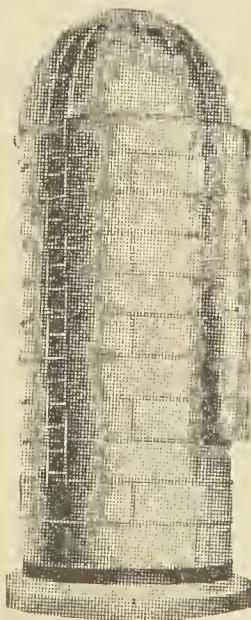
Why, then, with the splendid crops that we have had during the past three years, is there a present shortage? The reasons are plain. Sufficient

feed is no longer available because with the end of hostilities, the government promised to export millions of tons of wheat and protein meals to feed the starving peoples of other countries. One hundred and seventy-five million bushels of wheat were exported during the last half of 1945, and 225 million bushels will be sent to Europe in the first six months of this year. We had last year the largest wheat crop in history—1,123,000,000 bushels—but on January 1 stocks of wheat totaled only 689,000,000 bushels against 835,000,000 bushels on January 1, 1945.

Protein Shortage

A short cotton crop has cut the protein supply by about 325,000 tons
(Continued on Page 31)

Again Available Silver Shield Steel Silos



Now, as never before, you will need to save 100% of your feed crops. We have a limited number of these steel silos at pre-war prices. Prompt delivery on all sizes, with capacity ranging from 24 to 180 tons.

A Silver Shield silo preserves ensilage better, keeps it moist, juicy and succulent. It is leak-proof, acid- and freeze-proof, fire-, lightning- and wind-proof. It is permanent and as a longtime investment adds sales value to your dairy farm.

It is easy and simple to erect. Expensive, skilled labor is not needed. Any one who can handle a wrench can erect this steel silo. Call or write us today for prices and full information.

M. G. NEWELL COMPANY

323 S. Davie St.
Greensboro, N. C.

Phone 2-0155

The Gift of the Magi

By O. HENRY

ONE dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And sixty cents of it was in pennies. Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher until one's cheeks burned with the silent imputation of parsimony that such close dealing implied. Three times Della counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas.

There was clearly nothing to do but flop down on the shabby little couch and howl. So Della did it. Which instigates the moral reflection that life is made up of sobs, sniffles, and smiles, with sniffles predominating.

While the mistress of the home is gradually subsiding from the first stage to the second, take a look at the home. A furnished flat at \$8 per week. It did not exactly beggar description, but it certainly had that word on the lookout for the mendicancy squad.

In the vestibule below was a letter-box into which no letter would go, and an electric button from which no mortal finger could coax a ring. Also appertaining thereunto was a card bearing the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young."

The "Dillingham" had been flung to the breeze during a former period of prosperity when its possessor was being paid \$30 per week. Now, when the income was shrunk to \$20, the letters of "Dillingham" looked blurred, as though they were thinking seriously of contracting to a modest and unassuming D. But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called "Jim" and greatly hugged by Mrs. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Della. Which is all very good.

Della finished her cry and attended to her cheeks with the powder rag. She stood by the window and looked out dully at a grey cat walking a grey fence in a grey backyard. Tomorrow would be Christmas Day, and she had only \$1.87 with which to buy Jim a present. She had been saving every penny she could for months, with this result. Twenty dollars a week doesn't go far. Expenses had been greater than she had calculated. They always are. Only \$1.87 to buy a present for Jim. Her Jim. Many a happy hour

she had spent planning for something nice for him. Something fine and rare and sterling—something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honour of being owned by Jim.

There was a pier-glass between the windows of the room. Perhaps you have seen a pier-glass in an \$8 flat. A very thin and very agile person may, by observing his reflection in a rapid sequence of longitudinal strips, obtain a fairly accurate conception of his looks. Della, being slender, had mastered the art.

Suddenly she whirled from the window and stood before the glass. Her eyes were shining brilliantly, but her face had lost its colour within twenty seconds. Rapidly she pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full length.

Now, there were two possessions of the James Dillingham Youngs in which they both took a mighty pride. One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Della's hair. Had the Queen of Sheba lived in the flat across the airshaft, Della would have let her hair hang out the window some day to dry just to depreciate Her Majesty's jewels and gifts.

This Rural Magazine which you are now reading first saw the light of day almost on the spot where O. Henry was born. Those who do not know that O. Henry, a North Carolinian, ranks as one of the great short story writers will be interested in this fact. "The Gift of the Magi" should hold you spellbound.

Had King Solomon been the janitor, with all his treasures piled up in the basement, Jim would have pulled out his watch every time he passed, just to see him pluck at his beard from envy.

So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her, rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters. It reached below her knee and made itself almost a garment for her. And then she did it up again nervously and quickly. Once she faltered for a minute and stood still while a tear or two splashed on the worn red carpet.

On went her old brown jacket; on went her old brown hat. With a whirl of skirts and with the brilliant sparkle still in her eyes, she fluttered out the door and down the stairs to the street.

From
THE FOUR MILLION
By O. Henry
Copyright 1905 by
Doubleday & Company, Inc.

Where she stopped the sign read: "Me. Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds." One flight up Della ran, and collected herself, panting. Madame, large, too white, chilly, hardly looked the "Sofronie."

"Will you buy my hair?" asked Della.

"I buy hair," said Madame. "Take yer hat off and lets have a sight at the looks of it."

Down rippled the brown cascade.

"Twenty dollars," said Madame, lifting the mass with a practised hand.

"Give it to me quick," said Della.

Oh, and the next two hours tripped by on rosy wings. Forgot the hashed metaphor. She was ransacking the stores for Jim's present.

She found it at last. It surely had been made for Jim and no one else. There was no other like it in any of the stores, and she had turned all of them inside out. It was a platinum

fob chain simple and chaste in design, properly proclaiming its value by substance alone and not by meretricious ornamentation—as all good things should do. It was even worthy of the Watch. As soon as she saw it she knew it must be Jim's. It was like him. Quietness and value—the description applied to both. Twenty-one dollars they took from her for it, and she hurried home with the 87 cents. With that chain on his watch Jim might be properly anxious about the time in any company. Grand as the watch was, he sometimes looked at it on the sly on account of the old leather strap that he used in place of a chain.

When Della reached home her intoxication gave way a little to pru-

dence and reason. She got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing the ravages made by generosity added to love. Which is always a tremendous task, dear friends—a mammoth task.

Within forty minutes her head was covered with tiny, close-lying curls that made her look wonderfully like a truant schoolboy. She looked at her reflection in the mirror long, carefully, and critically.

"If Jim doesn't kill me," she said to herself, "before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a Coney Island chorous girl. But what could I do—oh; what could I do with a dollar and eighty-seven cents?"

At seven o'clock the coffee was made and the frying-pan was on the back of the stove hot and ready to cook the chops.

Jim was never late. Della doubled the fob chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table near the door that he always entered. Then she heard his step on the stair away down on the first flight, and she turned white for just a moment. She had a habit of saying little silent prayers about the simplest everyday things, and now she whispered, "Please God, make him think I am still pretty."

The door opened and Jim stepped in and closed it. He looked thin and very serious. Poor fellow, he was only twenty-two—and to be burdened with a family. He needed a new overcoat and he was without gloves.

Jim stopped inside the door, as immovable as a setter at the scent of quail. His eyes were fixed upon Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger, nor surprise, nor disapproval, nor horror, nor any of the sentiments that she had been prepared for. He simply stared at her fixedly with that peculiar expression on his face.

Della wriggled off the table and went for him.

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It'll grow out again, you won't mind, will you? I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas,' Jim, and let's be happy. You don't know what a nice—what a beautiful, nice gift I've got for you."

"You've cut off your hair?" asked Jim, laboriously, as if he had not arrived at the patent fact yet even after the hardest mental labour.

"Cut it off and sold it," said Della. "Don't you like me just as well, any-

how? I'm me without my hair, ain't I?"

Jim looked about the room curiously.

"You say your hair is gone?" he said, with an air almost of idiocy.

"You needn't look for it," said Della. "It's sold, I tell you—sold and gone, too. It's Christmas Eve, boy. Be good to me, for it went for you. Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered," she went on with a sudden serious sweetness, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?"

Out of his trance Jim seemed quickly to wake. He enfolded his Della. For ten seconds let us regard with discreet scrutiny some inconsequential object in the other direction. Eight dollars a week or a million a year—what is the difference? A mathematician or a wit would give you the wrong answer. The magi brought valuable gifts, but that was not among them. This dark assertion will be illuminated later on.

Jim drew a package from his overcoat pocket and threw it upon the table.

"Don't make any mistake, Dell," he said, "about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut or a shave or a shampoo that could make me like my girl any less. But if you unwrap that package you may see why you had me going a while at first."

White fingers and nimble tore at the string and paper. And then an ecstatic scream of joy; and then, alas; a quick feminine change to hysterical tears and wails, necessitating the immediate employment of all the comforting powers of the lord of the flat.

For there lay the Combs—the set of combs, side and back, that Della had worshipped for long in a Broadway window. Beautiful combs, pure tortoise shell with jeweled rims—just the shade to wear in the beautiful vanished hair. They were expensive combs, she knew, and her heart had simply craved and yearned over them without the least hope of possession. And now, they were hers, but the tresses that should have adorned the coveted adornments were gone.

But she hugged them to her bosom, and at length she was able to look up with dim eyes and a smile and say: "My hair grows so fast, Jim."

And then Della leaped up like a little singed cat and cried, "Oh, Oh!"

Jim had not seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him eagerly upon her open palm. The dull precious metal seemed to flash with a reflection of her bright and ardent spirit.

"Isn't it a dandy, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of obeying, Jim tumbled down on the couch and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep 'em a while. They're too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. And now suppose you put the chops on."

The magi, as you know, were wise men—wonderfully wise men—who brought gifts to the Babe in the manger. They invented the art of giving Christmas presents. Being wise, their gifts were no doubt wise ones, possibly bearing the privilege of exchange in case of duplication. And here I have lamely related to you the uneventful chronicle of two foolish children in a flat who most unwisely sacrificed for each other the greatest treasure of their house. But in a last word to the wise of these days let it be said that of all who give gifts, these two were the wisest. Of all who give and receive gifts, such as they are wisest. Everywhere they are wisest. They are the magi.

Wanted . . .

RED CEDAR

•
**Timber
Logs
Lumber
Stumpage**
•

*We Pay Highest Cash
Prices at Cars*

Geo. C. Brown & Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Shall It Continue To Happen Here?

Depleted Forests

The exigencies of War have drawn heavily upon our forest resources. Apparently too much attention was not given to what was happening when we were fighting along with our allies to retain our Freedom. This was natural since lumber, pulp wood, fuel and other products made from our timber resources were desperately needed. Now that the fighting is over shall we longer ignore the fact that a program for the preservation of our forests is not only needed but must become a reality if we are to cope with future needs?

For years many far sighted leaders have given this matter serious consideration. Surely any one who covers the country side will agree that our forests are being rapidly denuded, so much so that erosion has already started its never-ending toll upon our soil resources. It should be checked by some practical or reasonable measures. We should make sure that it cannot continue to happen here. It can be done. Every farm owner should protect his forest lands with the same eager eye that watches over his most prized possession. Orderly cutting of timber is the answer to preservation. Plans for growing and cutting timber are as necessary as planning for the growing and marketing of any of our so-called money crops. Until this is done we will have lost our greatest opportunity to preserve both an individual and a National asset.

The worst kind of erosion can be overcome.



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

The condition of the forest after cutting and hauling is the important question.



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development.

The fertility of our soils has a strong influence on the health of the nation.

Soil Erosion

A nationwide survey by the United States Department of Agriculture shows the damage from soil erosion is increasing from year to year.

Based on 389,000,000 acres used for crops, approximately 50 million acres are ruined for practical purposes, 50 million acres are near ruination, 100,000,000 acres are definitely impoverished while another 100,000,000 acres show evidence of some erosion. Out of the total acreage less than one fourth has not suffered from erosion. All of this damage has occurred largely during the last one hundred and fifty years.

Experimental evidence shows that approximately 5,400,000,000 tons of soil are lost annually from our Nation's land resources. About 3,000,000,000 tons of this amount is from our farm lands alone.

The Mississippi River carries 730,000,000 tons of soil annually into the Gulf of Mexico. At flood stage it is estimated that this discharge reaches 40,000 tons each minute which is sufficient to cover a forty acre farm with nearly seven inches of soil.

Shall it continue to happen here where such a high percentage of the people gain their livelihood from the farm?

The Carolina Farmer

Electric Power -- Farm Servant

By

JOE N. HOWARD

THE trend is toward more and more mechanization in farming. Today we see on farms many types of machines that just a few years ago were almost unheard of. In the early history of our country more than ninety per cent of our population were farmers. It took that many people to feed and clothe us. Now less than twenty-five per cent of our people are employed on farms. This drastic change has, of course, been brought about by the development of the various time and labor saving devices. Undoubtedly this trend will continue, and the man who will succeed as a farmer will be the man who utilizes to best advantage the tools at hand. Only in this way will he be able to produce in competition with his fellow farmers.

Early Use and Development

Twenty-five or thirty years ago an entirely new type of mechanization became available to farmers. Electricity began to move into the rural areas taking with it many conveniences, comforts, time and labor saving appliances that until then could only be dreamed of. Since that beginning over three million farms in our country have received electric service. A little over forty per cent of all farms in North Carolina today have the use of electricity. This figure is somewhat higher for the piedmont area. Not only that, but the lines are steadily being extended to serve more and more farm families. As soon as man power and the materials necessary to build electric lines become more readily available, we will see the greatest activity in rural line construction in history. It is not beyond reason to assume that eighty per cent of our farmers will, in the future, have this great source of labor at his finger tips.

In spite of the great strides that have been made in extending electricity into the rural areas, very few of our farms are truly electrified. They are not making the fullest use of this comparatively new servant. As an example: less than twenty-five per cent of the farms that have electricity have water systems. In view of the fact that where usable, electricity is the cheapest, most conveni-

ent, safest, and most dependable source of labor, this is an appalling picture. There are countless uses to which electricity can be put on the farm.

Water Systems First

Heading this list should undoubtedly be the water system. The average farm family will use in a year over thirty-five tons of water in the home alone. One hundred hens will drink another twelve tons, and other livestock uses water in proportion. An electrically driven forced water system will deliver this water to the point of its use for from fifty cents to one dollar monthly. Not only is the water system a great labor and time saver, but fire losses will be greatly reduced. When water under pressure is available, many fires can be extinguished before they have a chance to make any headway. Many millions of dollars are lost annually because of farm fires, many of which would never have been more than a small blaze had forced water been at hand. A word of warning—never have the motor which drives the pump on one of the electric circuits that serves any of the buildings. In case of fire in that building there is too much danger to discontinuance of electric service to the pump motor, which would, of course, cut off the water supply.

Too, the water system will make for better sanitary conditions. The indoor bath room, which adds so much to the living standard, can be had with the advent of running water. Truly, nothing else which costs so little, is worth so much to the farmer as a constant supply of water to his dwelling, his barn, his chicken house, and everywhere that water is used.

Used in Dairying and Hay Making

Electricity is probably used more by the dairy farmer than by any other type farmer. He uses this unseen servant to milk his cows; to light his way about the out buildings and barn yard in early morning and at night; to cool the milk, giving it better quality; to heat water, so necessary for clean pails, milk cans, and other utensils; to sterilize the uten-

sils; to separate cream; to churn; to grind and mix feed; and to kill flies and other insects.

One of the greatest boons to come the dairyman's way is the barn hay curer. Hay making has for centuries been one of the biggest gambles in farming. The haying season is the season of frequent and often unexpected showers, resulting in the loss of many, many tons of what was, when it was cut, good hay. Hay that is rained on after it is mowed, even if it can be eventually cured, loses much of its feeding value. The barn curer, a fairly recent development, to a large extent takes the weather hazard out of hay making. Many hays can be cut in the morning, and put into the barn the same afternoon provided the barn is equipped with this hay curer.

The hay curer is really very simple in construction and in principle of operation. It consists of a series of wooden ducts on the floor of the mow, through which is forced dry air from the outside. The air goes through the hay, which is placed on the ducts, removing the moisture from the hay, putting it in a condition in which it will keep without molding and without danger of spontaneous combustion. Not only does the hay drier make haying less hazardous from the weather standpoint, but it also increases the feeding value of the hay. Nearly one hundred per cent of the leaves are retained and since the hay is exposed to the elements for such a short period there is very little Leaching of nutrients. This is just another of the aids that electricity brings the farmer. The blowers or fans that force the air through the ducts are driven by an electric motor.

For Poultrymen and Sweet Potato Growers

The poultryman also finds it profitable to put electricity to work. It can incubate his eggs in a manner that no other source of heat can approach; it can brood his chicks, giving them the constant, uniform heat so necessary for quick growth; it will light his laying houses during the short days of winter, thereby increasing

(Continued on Page 27)



GRANGE GLEANINGS

THE NATIONAL GRANGE has insisted that the OPA follow a policy of adjusting ceilings to recognized costs and the abandonment of subsidies. We favor a program of gradual elimination of subsidies over a six-months period. We also have advocated putting teeth in the law to make the OPA observe the provisions of the Price Control Act, our suggestion being that appropriations be approved on a 60-day basis so they can be cut off when the OPA violates the law. We have contended that the OPA has violated the law for three and one-half years when it has failed to adjust ceilings to meet increased costs and provided in Section 3 of the Price Control Act which requires that ceiling prices shall be adjusted to meet increased costs.

THE GRANGE has called upon the moving picture industry to put tighter restrictions on immoral pictures, and is therefore much interested in a case now in the courts. Years ago the largest producers in Hollywood established a voluntary censorship and brought in Will Hayes as a Dictator. He has recently been succeeded by Eric Johnston who until recently was President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He has banned a picture promoted by Howard Hughes, the sportsman. This picture has also been banned by the police in Minneapolis, Saint Paul and Duluth.

When a picture is thus banned by the police of a large city, its fortune is made, because crowds in other cities rush to see it. When it is banned by the picture industry's own organization, it is a different matter; for it is then impossible to move the film through the ordinary channels of film

N. C. State Grange

Carolina Roads

By MRS. HARRY B. CALDWELL

ANCIENT HISTORY reveals that roads were the only early channels of travel. Later came ships, with an ever-increasing number of roads. The Romans boasted of their highways over which marched their conquering armies. The advent of railroads, ocean liners and airplanes has not diminished the need for roads. The world goes forward today on wheels.

North Carolina at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the "good roads state." Visitors marveled at the miles of smooth concrete flowing like ribbons within our boundaries. Considerable planning, effort and money went into our road building program which attracted national attention and commendation. Further planning programs are now underway to modernize and improve our highways.

If the average tourist found it necessary to go off the highways of our state he would be frightfully disillusioned at his findings. The farm-to-market, school bus and mail routes are in a deplorable condition. Specific instances have been reported where rural mail carriers have been unable to complete their mail deliveries. In some communities the mail has been left at filling stations and often re-

turned to the postoffice because it was impossible to deliver it.

The school programs of our state have suffered heavy losses due to the road conditions. Many schools have lost from two to four weeks because of lack of maintenance of B and C class roads. This has caused concern among our farm people and school authorities. Many schools will lose teachers because of conditions brought about by impassable roads.

Doctors have been forced to park their cars and walk over miles of muddy roads to visit patients. Innumerable instances have been reported where patients failed to receive any medical attention because of road conditions.

In many cases milk collection trucks could not collect milk for days. One dairy in the Piedmont section reported that from December 15th to February 15th they had lost 10,000 pounds of milk per day. With the scarcity of milk and milk products this is a very serious loss.

The N. C. State Grange recommends that state and federal funds should be expended to put all secondary roads served by school bus and mail routes in condition for all-weather use. By improving the deplorable condition of rural roads we may all look forward to again saluting North Carolina as "the good roads state."

trade or show it in reputable moving picture houses. Mr. Hughes, therefore, has brought suit to determine whether or not this voluntary censorship can enforce its findings. If he wins, and the voluntary censorship finds itself impotent, the next step, and probably the only remaining step, would be Federal censorship. This would border dangerously on one of our cherished rights, that of free speech. As long as people exist with such a low standard of morals and principles that they will deliberately produce and exhibit immoral pictures because they are profitable, it is probable that we will have to find some

way of curtailing the right of free speech within the bounds of decency.

The recent campaign of propaganda on the subject of saving the OPA also has raised the question whether there should not be some further control of radio and press compelling people to stay within the bounds of honesty. The latter suggestion will probably never prove practical for lack of a competent judge to determine wherein the truth lies. History has shown that there is no judge equal to the people themselves. The same argument would hardly apply to pictures, the very showing of which corrupt the morals of many of those viewing them.

N. C. Farm Bureau

Farm Bureau Welcomes The Carolina Farmer

THE first edition of THE CAROLINA FARMER is coming at one of the most momentous periods in the history of our country. One year after V-E Day and nine months after V-J Day, America today is further away from reconversion than we were the day hostilities ceased; and many essential items to production are scarcer today than they were a year ago today. Your first edition appears at a time when the federal treasury is paying two billion dollars annually of the consumers food bill; at a time when, the national income is almost at a record high; and the consumers food bill in relation to income is the lowest in fifty years.

As you go to press you see one man representing a highly organized minority paralyzing the entire American economy. You see one agency of Government seeking full production on the part of farmers and another agency of the same Government setting ceilings so low on farm commodities that the farmer is unable to produce at a profit. The farmers of our state are anxious to produce in order to feed a starving world, but on every hand they are throttled by a shortage of machinery, equipment, labor, fertilizer, feed and other things essential to production.

Our farmers are bewildered and hardly know which way to go. The philosophy of the nation is more wages for less work with no thought of more efficient production to offset these wages. At the same time industry cries for cheaper raw materials and labor demands cheaper food and clothing.

If a farmer fits into the reconversion period he must have a *voice* as well as *vision*. In a recent issue of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau it was pointed out "The giraffe is unique in the animal world. He has hawk-like vision, but is incapable of making a single vocal sound. Among us humans, however, vision without voice is all too common. Farmers, individually, may possess great wisdom, sound vision—but, without an organized voice to make their thoughts heard, they too are voiceless." The Farm Bureau provides this organized voice for over 45,000 North Carolina Farmers. The success or failure of North Carolina agriculture is entire-

ly dependent upon its ability to build and maintain an adequate farm organization.

As you enter the field of Farm Journalism in this state may you go far toward building an informed and militant farm leadership. May you shake the farm people of our state from their complacency. May you realize that a farm journal must occasionally say things which are unpleasant to say. And may you observe what many farm journals fail to do in that you are willing to discuss and take positions on matters of civic and agricultural importance to our state.

Journalism today, in too many instances has departed from the old traditions. Fear of pressure groups, business, racial, or political reprisals or considerations, has deprived the editorial column of any guiding fact and opinion.

May you endeavor to deal frankly with farm issues. Your duty is to inform your readers, sometimes to warn them, always to serve them the best you know how.

To this end we welcome you to our city and to our state.

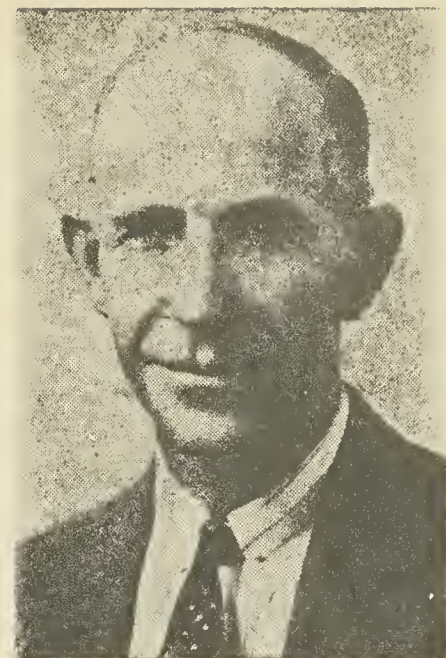
Yours very truly,
R. Flake Shaw,
Executive Secretary.

Greensboro, N. C.
May 22, 1946

Farm Bureau Requests Ice for Potato Shippers

The Truck and Vegetable growers of Eastern North Carolina meeting at Washington, N. C., recently unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to remove Service Order 479 prohibiting the use of ice in shipment of North Carolina potatoes. The group further asked that refrigerator cars for bulk shipments of potatoes in the Department of Agriculture's Support Price Program be restored.

The meeting was sponsored by the Truck and Vegetable Committee of the North Carolina Farm Bureau of which J. V. Whitfield of Burgaw, N. C. is Chairman, and the discussions were led by Porter Taylor, Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation and John East, Director of the East Central Region of the P. M. A. both of Washington, D. C. A Potato Council was set up within



R. FLAKE SHAW
Executive Secretary

the Fruit and Vegetable Committee of the North Carolina Farm Bureau with the following officers: Chairman, Tom Sawyer, Belcross, N. C.; Vice-Chairman, W. S. Carawan, Columbia, N. C.; and Secretary, W. L. Davis of Elizabeth City, N. C.

The following telegram was sent to George W. Barnard, Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission; Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Director of Office Defense Transportation; Senators Hoey and Bailey; and to members of Congress representing Fruit and Vegetable areas.

"We respectfully urge removal of I. C. C. Service Order 479 prohibiting the use of ice in shipment of potatoes for North Carolina and other States.

"We know from experience that ice is necessary to carry our potatoes to long-distance markets and to protect

Make each day the best of your life. Failure will as consistently slip over the precipice into oblivion.

them under certain weather conditions. Under present regulations growers are prevented from using ice which compels him to take full loss.

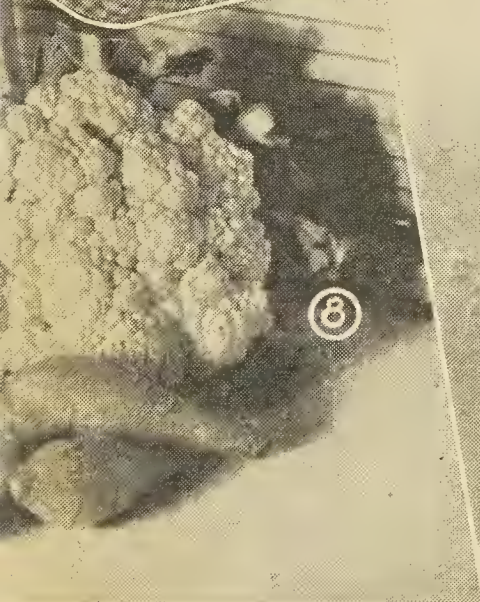
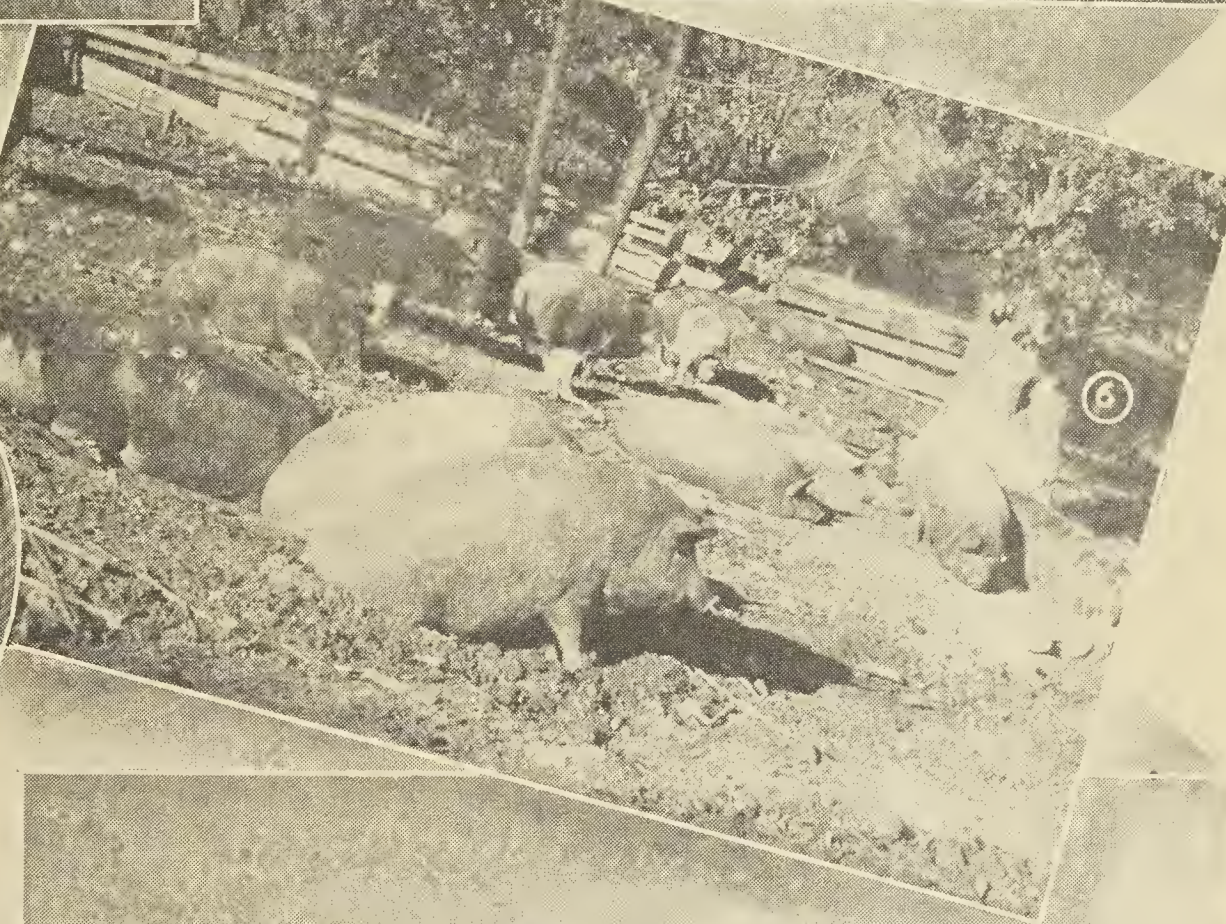
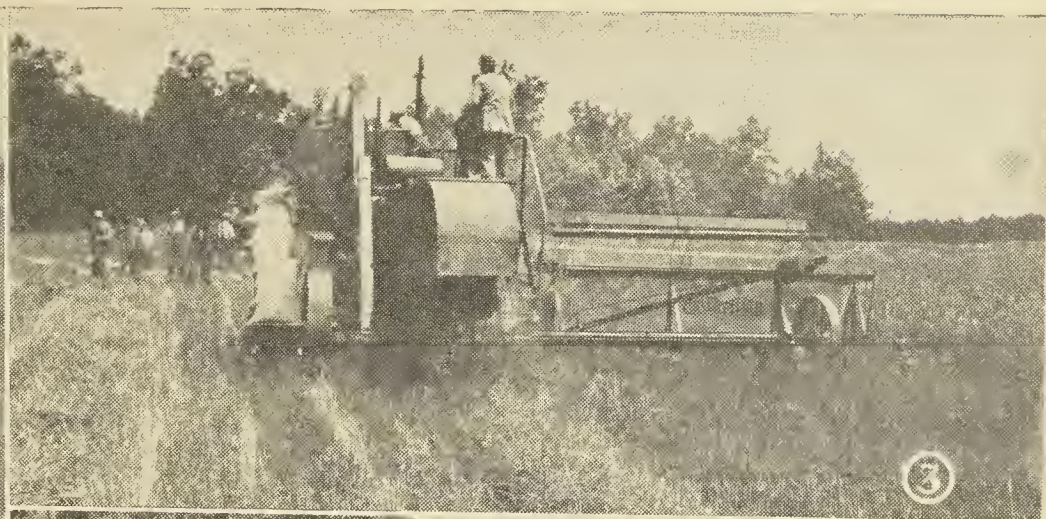
"We further protest the unfair discrimination against the growers in the Atlantic Coast States who are prohibited the use of ice while competitive states such as Alabama, Louisiana and California are excluded from the regulation.

Potato Council of the
Fruit and Vegetable Committee of
North Carolina Farm Bureau
Tom Sawyer, Chairman
Belcross, N. C."



The average farmer during a lifetime tries many things to gain a livelihood. Why not balance the plan now and dairy products; (3) Grain for feed crops; (4) Spring lambs; (5) Farm poultry; (6) Pork and pork products

ALANCED FARMING...



—N. C. Department of Conservation and Development; N. C. Division Teacher Education (Photograph No. 7)

with some combination as illustrated above such as producing or growing: (1) Beef cattle; (2) Dairy cattle
ts; (7) Grain for milling; (8) Vegetable crops; (9) Hay and other roughages.

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Hints on Post-War Food Problems

By
MARY FRANCES RASBERRY

FOOD is the number one "big talk" around the world. Food—sustainer of man—heaped on platters across our country—rich, life-maintaining nourishing food! Ours is the task of sharing the precious staples with others whose platters are not so full. In order to share the food, we must economize on our use of these staples through substitution of other food products or by timely methods of cookery. Menus are needed now more than ever before—menus that provide for the use of plentiful foods—menus that help women conserve our supplies of meat, flour or sugar for wider distribution. Each of the products mentioned will be discussed in the order named.

Meat

Ah yes—it's only a matter of time before we'll have meat—red meat. How often have you heard these words since the war's end? Until that time when meat is plentiful, we'll have to stretch the meat available. It's surprising what you can do with a pound of ground meat. In the picture, there is shown appetizing Mock Drumsticks.

The cup of cereal extender added to the meat is the secret, and the quick-cooking oatmeal adds 130 units of Vitamin B. The meat furnishes protein, minerals and additional vitamins, delicious, appetizing, economical and easily prepared. Blending all the ingredients at one time in your electric mixer adds to goodness of these Mock drumsticks and saves arm-work, but you can also make them by hand if you haven't a mixer.

Mock Drumsticks

- ¾ lb. ground raw veal
- ¼ lb. ground raw pork
- ½ cup quick-cooking oatmeal
- 1 tb. grated onion
- 1 egg
- ½ cup milk or tomato juice
- 1 tsp. salt

Place all ingredients in a large bowl and mix thoroughly on No. 2 speed if using a mixer. Shape into oblong cakes to resemble drumsticks.

Insert a wooden skewer into each cake. Roll cakes in dry bread crumbs or flour. Brown in hot fat. Add ¼ cup of water. Cover. Simmer about 10 minutes. Serves 4 to 6.

New Flour

The emergency flour which will be in universal use as soon as the present supply of patent flour is exhausted will offer some problems for the homemaker. For that reason, we would like to share with you the information available. We all know why it is necessary to have this flour, but we need a little explanation about the milling of it.

In regular milling practice, 100 pounds of cleaned wheat yields about 72 pounds of flour. This is called, "straight flour." The remaining 28 pounds of the wheat consisting chiefly of branny parts and germ, go into feed for livestock. In order to make flour with the most desirable baking qualities, 4 to 8 pounds of the lower quality flour are removed from the "straight flour." That leaves 64 to 68 pounds of patent flour—the kind that good cooks and bakers have always preferred.

Under the new order, millers will be required to make 80 pounds of flour, instead of 72, from each 100 pounds of cleaned wheat. This extra eight pounds of grain which is to be left in the "emergency flour" will make it slightly darker in color though it tastes very good. These parts of the wheat grain are good wholesome food as far as food value is concerned. However, careful experimentation is required in order to obtain good baking results. It is probably that the "emergency flour" will be used for cakes also. Here are some suggestions relative to its use for this purpose.

1. It is not necessary to increase flour content, or decrease liquid.
 2. Decrease fat content if recipe calls for more than ½ cup shortening.
 3. Increase temperature 25 degrees.
- Sponge cakes can not be successfully made with emergency flour.



MOCK DRUMSTICKS

When making biscuits, the best procedure is (1) to decrease fat content 1 tablespoon; (2) increase flour ½ cup and (3) increase baking temperature 25 degrees.

Any bread containing yeast is sticky and difficult to handle when emergency flour is used. Pastry can be made successfully and without difficulty. Remember to cut water down to a minimum.

This information about the new flour should not discourage you. The baked products taste good; the only difference is the technique in handling. We're sharing our food with the starving peoples of the world and that part alone should make every homemaker rejoice when she uses "emergency flour."

Sugar

Now comes that part which is most pleasing—the desserts. Sugar rationing has made it even more difficult than usual for the housewife to satisfy the "sweet-tooths" in the family.

Time was when there was enough sugar to whip up a cake, a batch of cookies or a thick, creamy pie to take the family's mind off the meat shortage. But that's no more. Sugar's short, too—not only with housewives but with the corner baker as well.

Don't be dismayed. Do as the French and Italians and serve fruit—fresh from your orchards or from your canned stock on the pantry shelf. Then there are pies and cakes to make your mouth water. You can

substitute honey and corn syrup for sugar—with a little ingenuity you can still be queen of the desserts. Here is a suggestion for using fruit as a dessert:

Crumbed Pears

6 pear halves (fresh or canned)
3 tablespoons lemon juice
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar or 3 tablespoons honey
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups toasted wheat flakes
1 tsp. grated lemon rind
Fruit and mint garnishes
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter

Dip the pears into lemon juice in which sugar has been dissolved or

honey mixed. Dip in melted butter. Roll in crushed wheat flakes. Mix lemon rind with a little sugar and sprinkle in the middle of the pears. Bake in moderately hot oven (375° F) for 20-25 minutes or until tender but not soft. Serve warm or cold with fruit juice sauce. Garnish with garden fresh mint and fruit.

In order to aid the national food emergency, all recipes will call for substitute foods to replace scarce ones should be shared with your neighbors. Remember to do this and you will be glad.

their neighbors skills which they have learned and are using to make home-making easier.

Home Demonstration Club members are putting to use information gained at club demonstrations on Housing and Homestead Planning, both in building new homes, in remodeling old homes, and in rearranging walks, drives and service buildings for the maximum convenience to the family.

Typical of the housing demonstrations are the 22 Better Housing meetings conducted throughout Guilford County. These meetings were very timely and greatly appreciated by the approximately 600 people in attendance. One of the outstanding meetings on housing was held at Nathaniel Greene. The home demonstration club families prepared and served a chicken pie supper. They invited all of the people in the community who were at all interested in building or remodeling. Seventy-five men and women attended. After the dinner the farm and home agents conducted a meeting on Better Housing. Lively discussions on building materials, wiring, insulating, etc., followed. Mr. Roy Bowman of that community commented that it was the best and most helpful public meeting ever held at Nathaniel Greene.

Mrs. John Rob Andrews of the McLeansville home demonstration club is busy now

Farm and Home Voices

Sewing Machine Clinics were held in 2,175 White and Negro Home Demonstration Club communities from Murphy to Manteo in North Carolina this spring. Club members have adjusted, cleaned, and repaired their old and ailing sewing machines and have assisted their neighbors in putting their sewing machines into good operating condition.

Mrs. Lloyd Foster of Reeds Home Demonstration Club in Davidson County is one local leader who gave the demonstration to her club. She was asked to fix a machine which was so hard to peddle that sewing was an exhausting process. Mrs. Foster went to work with a stiff brush and some cleaning solution and a screw driver. As she cleaned and scrubbed and rubbed and tightened the machine she soon discovered yards and yards of thread wound tightly around the bearings of the treadle and pitman rod. The threads were removed, the machine thoroughly cleaned and oiled and all of the club women saw how well the machine operated without any other adjustment. Mrs. Foster showed the women how they could also make their sewing machines run like new with careful work.

In the Baltimore Home Demonstration Club in Yadkin County, the club president, Mrs. A. A. Daub, bought enough cleaning fluid for every member of her club to use in cleaning their sewing machines. Twenty-seven other women not members of the Home Demonstration Club also saw the demonstration on Cleaning and Adjusting Sewing Machines in Yadkin County.

In Justice Home Demonstration Club community in Franklin County, the club leader, Mrs. R. H. Williams gave a splendid demonstration to the members of her club. They were so grateful for her help and told so many of the neighbors that the women not in the club persuaded Mrs. Williams to give another demonstration on cleaning and adjusting machines.

Mrs. Lacy Teage who is an Alamance County club woman saw the sewing

machine demonstration and remarked, "I am delighted to learn how to shorten the band on my machine so I can fill the bobbin. I always had to use something to stretch the band so the bobbin would turn at all." Several other women expressed appreciation over learning how to regulate the stitch for the machine to carry different weights of material and thread.

The expressions of these leaders tell us something of the fine work that is being done by the volunteer Home Demonstration leaders all over North Carolina who are giving of their time to teach

FINE HOSIERY

for

MEN AND WOMEN



General Hosiery Co.

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

adding a bathroom to her home with the money from her curb market sales. She had already put water in the kitchen, new floors, celotex walls and new ceiling from curb market money.

Over in Rockingham County the people in Matrimony community are having a rural electric line extended into their community. They are making a study of wiring needs. Mr. W. J. Rideout, Jr., Extension Specialist in Agricultural Engineering, gave a demonstration on safe and adequate wiring for the farm home. Mr. Rideout emphasized proper wiring in relation to outlets, switches, lighting and adequate wire sizes for the machinery and appliances used in farm buildings. He took up each room in the home, giving the number of outlets, size of wire and switches needed. He also discussed out-buildings. Another important topic considered was circuits and the way to install these circuits. He said he was not giving a demonstration on wiring, but giving the people information so they would know how to advise their contractor.

The White Plains club of Surry County met with Mrs. Brady Johnson this month to see her remodeled house. Mrs. Johnson enlarged her kitchen by taking in eight feet of her back porch; she also built a dinette, as she had no dining room. She built cabinets in her kitchen and added a pantry. She also installed a bathroom and built extra storage closets.

Interest in Housing in Durham County is so keen and requests for information have been so great that the farm and home demonstration agents, working with the Agriculture Worker's Council, decided to sponsor a housing institute for Durham County. Eight meetings with method demonstrations and exhibits were as follows:

1. "What are My Housing Needs?"—Discussed by D. S. Weaver, Extension Specialist in Agriculture Engineering. At this same meeting Mr. John Harris, Extension Specialist in Landscape Planning, gave a demonstration, "Selecting the Site for a Home" with suggestions for improving walks, drives and farm building locations.

2. "Good House Plans" was the topic for discussion the evening Miss Pauline Gordon gave the demonstration on planning room arrangement and doors and windows to save space and make the home more convenient. She demonstrated plans for building new and for remodeling old homes.

3. "Built-in Equipment and Interior Decoration" was studied at the third meeting when Mrs. Virginia Robertson gave a demonstration on building storage into the home. She stressed closet space needed for each room in the house.

Miss Rose Cox, a local interior decorator, demonstrated with paper, fabric, paint and accessories how color can be used to beautify the home.

4. Building materials were studied at the fourth meeting. Mr. D. S. Weaver discussed various types of materials available for building and remodeling.

5. Selections of Household Appliances was discussed by Mrs. Virginia Robertson in answer to requests for information on how to select good electric, gas and kerosene powered equipment.

6. Lighting and Water Systems were topics for discussion and demonstration when Mr. W. J. Rideout, Rural Electrifi-

If you can't catch up with the other fellow, stay as close as you can. You may live longer.

Favorite Recipes

COTTAGE CHEESE SNACKS

2 cups cottage cheese
2 tablespoons mayonnaise
2 tablespoons salted peanuts, chopped
Potato chips

Combine cheese, mayonnaise, and peanuts; mix thoroughly. Spread on each potato chip. Serve immediately.

STRAWBERRY MILK SHAKE

(Serves 8 to 10)

1 quart strawberries (fresh, frozen, or canned)
5 cups fresh milk
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup fresh cream
¾ cup sugar
2½ teaspoons lemon juice

Crush strawberries and press through a coarse sieve. Combine with milk and cream; add other ingredients, and mix thoroughly. Chill well before serving. Serve with a spoonful of whipped cream in each glass.

GINGER BREAD

½ cup butter
3 tablespoons sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 cup molasses
2¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon ginger
1 cup boiling water

Cream butter and sugar. Add egg and molasses. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with water. Bake in buttered pan in a moderate oven (350 to 375 F.) 30 to 45 minutes.

PEACH CRUMBLE PIE

Peaches
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup flour
3 tablespoons butter

Cut peaches, fill glass pie plate. Cream butter, add flour and sugar and spread over peaches. Bake in moderate oven (350 F.) 45 minutes. Serve in baking dish.

HONEY BUTTER

1 cup butter
1 cup honey

Put butter and honey in bowl; place bowl in hot water. When creamy in consistency beat until blended. Set aside to cool. Use as a sandwich spread.

HUNTINGTON CHICKEN

(Serves 6 to 8)

2 cups macaroni
½ tablespoon butter
½ tablespoon flour
½ cup cream, scalded
1 cup cream cheese
3 tablespoons pimiento, finely cut
1 cup hot chicken broth
2 cups cooked chicken, diced
Salt
Pepper

Cook macaroni. Make cream sauce of butter, flour, and cream. Add cheese, pimiento and chicken broth; mix. Add chicken and macaroni, add seasonings. Pour into buttered casserole. Bake in a moderate oven (350 F.) 30 to 45 minutes.

FRESH VEGETABLE AND CHEESE SALAD

(Serves 10 to 12)

2 heads lettuce, cut in eighths
4 tomatoes, peel and cut in squares
1 onion, finely chopped
2 cups celery, diced
1 bunch radishes, diced
1 cucumber, diced
Whites of 4 hard-cooked eggs, sliced
French dressing
2 cups Natural American Cheese, grated
Yolks of 4 hard-cooked eggs, sieved

Toss first seven ingredients together in salad bowl. Pour French dressing over contents. Garnish with cheese and egg yolks.

CORN BISQUE

(Serves 8)

1½ cups tomatoes
6 cloves
3 bay leaves
1½ teaspoons sugar
1½ teaspoons salt
Pepper
6 tablespoons butter
3 cups milk
1½ cups corn
3 tablespoons flour
6 tablespoons milk, cold
Paprika

Combine first six ingredients, cook 10 minutes, strain, add butter. Combine milk and corn, scald in a double boiler, mix flour and milk to smooth paste, add to milk and corn mixture, stirring occasionally. Slowly add tomato to corn mixture. Serve hot at once. Sprinkle each serving with paprika.

Hints to Homemakers

By RUTH CURRENT

Take care of your woolens. Spring's the time we pull off our winter garments and store them. If we've learned our wool-care rules we know our woolen goods should be clean. Dry cleaning is preferable for most wool clothing, but many knit garments, flannels, and challies wash well. Use tepid water, mild soap, and avoid rubbing. Avoid sudden temperature changes—extremes of hot or cold. The shock treatment shrinks and stiffens wool.

Mend your woolens before you wash them, if you don't want the holes to grow larger. The shortage of men's suits being what it is, anything you can do to lengthen the life span of your man's clothing will be of service to husband and country. Coats and suits that are too far gone to mend, for use as is, can often be made over into serviceable jackets or dresses or whatnot for members of the family.

Store woolen gloves, scarfs, and cashmere sweaters in clean fruit jars or lard tins during the summer. Be sure the garments are clean before placing in these containers. Add moth crystals and seal.

An experienced homemaker says sort out the new cloth scraps to be used in quilt piecing. Sprinkle and roll up in a piece of cloth. After an hour, iron each piece carefully, make sure not to get it out of shape. The starch comes back to the material by this method and the blocks are easy to cut and sew.

FARM MACHINERY

It was expected that most farm machinery and supplies would be available in large quantities for 1946. Yet because of labor troubles and material shortages it now looks as if this will be a very difficult year to obtain the needed equipment.

No manufacturer has all the component parts available for all the implements he will manufacture. Therefore, any machine that is short just one small part cannot be marketed.

Many suppliers or manufacturers have no stock of these parts on hand but have to depend on what is produced from day to day. Steel chain, grey iron and malleable castings are among the most critical items in short supply.

Because of this situation a great many implements will not be completed in time for use, but will be delivered to the dealers after the present crop is harvested. While there may be more machines manufactured in 1946, it is questionable how many will be available in time for the 1946 harvest.

The demand for farm machinery is as great now as it has been in the past two or three years. Many GI's returning to farms are wanting new machinery. This demand absorbs most of what is produced, leaving very little to take care of the needs of others.

OUR CHILDREN--WHAT ARE THEY WORTH?

Preliminary statistics from 39 states, according to the North Carolina University *News Letter*, shows that the 1943-44 school cost in North Carolina on a per pupil basis is still among those states having the lowest expenditures. North Carolina's annual expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance for current expense,

these statistics show, was \$66. Only Georgia, with a per pupil expenditure of \$59, South Carolina \$58, Alabama \$54, Arkansas \$52 and Mississippi \$41, ranked lower than North Carolina in this respect.

The following table shows this expenditure in the 39 states from which reports had been received when the tabulation was made:

Alabama	\$ 54	Michigan	\$ 124	Oregon	\$ 133
Arkansas	52	Minnesota	134	Pennsylvania	131
California	165	Mississippi	41	Rhode Island	149
Connecticut	151	Missouri	101	South Carolina	58
Delaware	132	Nebraska	112	South Dakota	*114
Florida	83	Nevada	149	Tennessee	70
Georgia	59	New Hampshire	120	Utah	112
Indiana	111	New Jersey	185	Vermont	112
Kentucky	75	New York	185	Virginia	75
Louisiana	91	North Carolina	66	Washington	147
Maine	83	North Dakota	119	West Virginia	93
Maryland	111	Ohio	125	Wisconsin	127
Massachusetts	161	Oklahoma	89	Wyoming	150

*Statistics for 1942-43.

Average of 39 States \$116

Virginia on the north and Tennessee on the west each spent more per pupil on public education than North Carolina with annual per capita current expense costs at \$75 and \$70 re-

spectively. The average for the 39 states reporting was \$116, with a range of from \$41 in Mississippi to \$185 in New York and New Jersey.



Bottled under authority of The Coca-Cola Company by

GREENSBORO COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

On the Edge of New Life

By

REV. RUSSELL S. HARRISON

Scripture Reading—Revelation 21:1-7

THE OLD SEER, on the isle of Patmos, saw a new heaven and a new earth—a transformed world in which God is to dwell with men and the inhabitants of his new world are to be his people. Even so, this has been the dream of the spiritually hungry in all the ages. It is the deep yearning of our own day. In recent years we have talked much and are now, in international circles, seeking to build a new world. The United Nations Organization has been conceived as an agency through which we are to work for a better tomorrow. But will we be able to secure for ourselves and for our time the new heaven and the new earth of which some of us dream? Of this much we can be sure—we will not if we leave God out of our plans. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." What, then, do you think? Are we on the edge of new life? Is God's tomorrow about to be born? Do you even believe in the possibilities of a new life? Sometimes our confusion is so great and our disappointments are so many that we are not at all sure. Still, there is that within us that will not be denied. Our hopes, though beaten to earth again and again, are eternal, springing forth anew after every seeming defeat. So, let us hold to our faith. Let us give expression to the deep yearnings of our souls, while renewing our strength in the promises from God's own holy Word.

Jesus, you will recall, speaks to us of new life, of being born again, of a more excellent way, of the power to become—children of men that we are—sons and daughters of God. But even before Jesus had spoken, Isaiah and others of the prophets had cried: "Remember not the former things, neither consider the things of old. Behold I will do a new thing; now it shall spring forth; shall ye not know it? I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert." Still, the prophetic wisdom of the prophets was not enough. A greater than they must come to call down the corridors of time: "It was said unto you of old time, thus and so, but I say unto you . . ." So, if your faith in a new life has been waning, turn again to the pages of the Bible and



find there the renewal of your hope. But do not be too impatient. Give God time, remembering that with Him a day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as a day. And while waiting, let us recall that there are some things God expects us to do, that we may hasten the coming of "the new heaven and the new earth."

First of all, the new life of which we dream and for which our hearts hunger is dependent upon a sort of noble expectancy. Believing in a great God, we must expect great things of Him. We must sense the "about to be born" as we hear our Master say: "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

*As a suggestion of the truth involved here, let me tell you something of the story of Huw, in *How Green Was My Valley*. Huw had been in-*

jured in the storm and the doctor had said that he would never walk again.

Mr. Gruffydd, the minister, had said that he would. "In some spring when the daffodils are out you will walk," the minister had said. The family had given up hope. They cared for him and loved him, but watched for no sign. But pastor Gruffydd did. That day when the spring was in the air they breathed, he came into the house. "I've come for Huw," he said quietly, "the daffodils are out." "No! Mr. Gruffydd!" said the mother, turning her head away as if to say, "Why do you torture the boy with false hope? He will never walk again." "Where are your clothes, Huw?" asked the minister. "Under my pillow, sir," Huw said. "Your pillow?" asked the mother, turning to him in astonishment. "For these months," Huw said, "ready for today." Just so, the first essential for the coming of the new life is belief in its coming. "Have you faith, Huw, my little one?" asked the minister. "Yes, sir," he said. And so must we, on the edge of new life.

In the second place, the new life which Christ proclaims is dependent upon those who are not afraid of change, and who are willing to give themselves that the change may come about. Too many of the people of the world want to keep their cake and eat it too. The Toryism of Great Britain keeps right on in its effort to hold millions of subject peoples in economic and political bondage. Our own America, holding to the mistaken concept that "Might makes right," seeks to make the Western hemisphere, including the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, an American sphere of influence. In the economic field we have a philosophy of dog eat dog, and the devil take the hindmost. We don't want to change. We talk of getting back to normal. But all that is just nonsense. What then can we do? First of all, we must sense that the thing we are trying to get back to is the thing that has brought us two total wars in a single generation. We must, therefore, be willing to leave Egypt and the court of the

(Continued on Page 28)

What To Buy in Children's Books

By MARY HAYES

§ Bookstores now have such a wide choice of books for little folks that you may have some trouble in selecting a suitable one. You have probably noticed that in your youngster's collection are favorite books dogeared from wear. Examine one of them and see what is most attractive to young minds.

§ During observations at the Iowa State College Nursery School where the choice of books is almost unlimited, I have found that the favorites have certain characteristics. For children up to three years, books about eight inches square seems to be the best size for convenient handling. Where books are handled by many children every day, linen rather than paper survives the process of learning to hold them and turn the pages.

§ For the two and three-years-olds pictures have plain backgrounds and some kind of a border. Colors are bright with red, yellow and blue predominating. These three colors are recognized by this age level before greens, oranges, and purples. Realistic pictures of familiar objects are popular with this group. Modern streamlined design has no place in their books.

§ Their stories are chiefly non-sensical poetry. Simple rhythm appeals to them more than what the story has to say.

§ Four-year-olds are promoted to paper pages. Their pictures are more detailed, and a wide variety of objects appear. These children also like the books that have bordered pictures. Almost any shade of all the colors in the rainbow are used in the book, but not necessarily in any one picture. Stories are longer and are chiefly prose, though they have a rhythm when read aloud. There are no complicated plots, but rather a series of episodes all about the same length. Most of the experiences are related to the background of the four-year-olds. They are not able to picture unfamiliar situations and objects as fast as they are mentioned in a story. They laugh at ridiculous descriptions, or cry when stories are sad.

§ If you will keep in mind your youngster's age and his experiences and interests when buying his books, your choice will join his favorites. A few well-chosen books invite a multitude of questions. His questions, correctly answered will help him to understand the world about him.



"Sage Lore"

Nothing with God can be accidental.
—Longfellow

He hath no power who hath not
power to use.

—Bailey

Time conquers all and we must
Time obey.

—Pope

O, while you live, tell truth, and
shame the devil.

—Shakespeare

The good need fear no law; It is his
safety, and the bad man's awe.

—Massinger

Sweet is the breath of Morn, her
rising sweet, With charm of earliest
birds.

—Milton

Represented in Greensboro

by

Joseph M. Hunt, Jr.
Wm. W. (Bill) Ham
Herbert G. Chase
Robert G. Troxler
George W. Perrett
Richard A. Stone
Charles C. Wimbish

Wimbish Ins. Agency

922-30 Southeastern Bldg.
Telephone 4174

All Forms of
Insurance



On the Town Clock

At Jefferson Square in
Greensboro

The Correct Place
To Buy Insurance

and

The Correct Time
At All Hours

Just Read the Sign
On the Clock

Practical Aspects of Rural Medical Practice

By

B. B. McGUIRE

Health Director, Avery-Mitchell-Yancey District

IN view of the many medical and hospital bills before Congress, it appears that the views of country medical practitioners have not so far been advanced, and since the writer has spent twenty years in purely rural practice in West Virginia and North Carolina, some points I can make might need some additional thought.

Recently in a large University the senior medical class was questioned as to how many of the fifty would practice in the country—not one. How many in a town of 5,000 or less—only two or three. One reason advanced was that these boys were afraid of their diagnostic ability in rural practice without access to modern laboratory, X-ray, and other facilities to which they had been accustomed in college.

Another point was that they would be on duty twenty-four hours every day in the year, and furthermore, country people on the whole object to or are unable to pay fees equal to those paid in the cities whose citizens pay them without blinking an eye, although the service rendered may be as efficient as that rendered by the city practitioner. The third and all important reason is that the boys would or could have hours, and could have the judgment of other practitioners as moral support in diagnosis and treatment. They could get much higher prices for their work and have the benefit of modern diagnostic facilities at hand.

It is most certain that it takes rare judgment to arrive at definite and correct diagnosis without modern diagnostic facilities and we have all made mistakes in this regard. Possibly the common horse sense judgment that the older practitioners developed so well is still too much neglected by the younger men. Even with the modern tests used in their full glory, we must still display some judgment to know what should be done for the patient.

What can be done to extend and improve medical service to our rural people? In my judgment the best method is to build in each county or in a strategically located town in a two or three county area, a Health Center to house the Health Depart-

Doubtless some form of medical assistance will ultimately become available to all under a definitely organized plan. When and how is still to be determined. In this article Dr. McGuire makes suggestions which will at least provoke discussion as to how rural people may eventually have better medical aid.—EDITOR.

ment, and large enough for maternity cases, tonsil, and other minor work and medical cases. I think that every doctor practicing in the area should have an office in this building as well as dentists and there should be a pharmacy. A laboratory technician working in a small, well-equipped laboratory, X-ray service, and other diagnostic facilities should be provided.

The doctors should divide the practice, each doing certain phases, and they should make very few calls in the country. Practically everyone can come to the hospital more quickly after an accident than the doctor can go to them, and in the hospital or Health Center the doctor has most

everything to work with as contrasted with few that he can take along. Even in the Health Center the laboratory, X-ray, etc., will enable the doctor to really find out what is wrong and what should be done. This feature is more effective when one is ill from any cause than it is in the case of an accident. There is seldom harm in moving an accident or illness. Most important of all is the fact that the patient's time is far less valuable than the doctor's. While the doctor will be hours making a call to see one patient, he can, in the hospital, or Health Center, give far better service to a dozen.

When the doctor makes a call a long distance away he frequently can not be certain what is wrong. He must often say, "it appears definitely to be so-and-so, but in order to be certain, laboratory, X-ray, or other facilities must be used. These are in the Health Center, so my advice is to bring the patient in." Why not bring him in at first, save the doctor's time in traveling, and above all, be more certain to save the patient. As men-



Striking changes in American food habits have been developed during the period of World War II. Some of these are making an important contribution to national health.

One of the most important of these changes, states the National Dairy Council, is that of increased milk drinking. Per capita consumption of fluid milk and cream average 340 pounds in milk equivalent during the prewar period. According to preliminary government estimates, that had risen to 442 pounds in 1945. In other words the average American formerly consumed the milk and cream from four ten-gallon cans each year and now requires the products from 5.2 ten-gallon cans, or an increase of 30 percent.

tioned above, in the Health Center, let each doctor treat certain diseases—a General Surgeon, an Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat man, an Internist, Obstetrician, etc., or in cases where only three or four doctors are available, let them divide the practice as decided by them. Personally, I believe that every doctor has special qualifications by nature to do certain things better. After determining his learnings, let him take a few days or weeks refresher course at intervals. After many years practice, I finally decided that I am a firm believer in prevention—hence I am in Public Health.

After specializing in the clinic,

even though it be local, he will become far more efficient, and will get along better with the other doctors. Each doctor will be benefitted further by association with the other doctors and by seeing more patients suffering from the branch of medicine that he is treating and by the refresher course.

I see no reason why extended health insurance supplemented by the funds the patient may have, should not, in combination bear the expense of operation of all Health Centers, Regional and Medical Center hospital service. For those supported by the Welfare Department bills can be paid from that source.

Electric Power—Farm Servant

(Continued from Page 15)

egg production as much as fifteen per cent; it will candle and grade his eggs, a practice so important in the marketing of quality eggs; and it will warm the water the chickens drink giving still another boost to egg production during cold weather.

The electric pig brooder has been proven to be the means of saving an average of one more pig per litter. It consists of a triangular form six to eight inches high equipped with a one hundred watt bulb under a reflector. The brooder is placed in the corner of the pen and provides the pigs with a haven where there is no danger of their being mashed or stepped upon by the sow. Just another one of electricity's contributions to a more profitable agriculture.

Electric heat for the curing and storing of sweet potatoes is without equal. This type heat can be controlled by a thermostat, assuring a constant heat at just the right temperature without the worry and bother of building and refueling fires. It can be more evenly distributed throughout all parts of the house assuring a uniform cure. The danger of loss from fire is practically eliminated. With the development of so many new uses for the sweet potato, it may soon take its place among the top money crops in North Carolina and electricity will, as usual, be ready to do its part in making this crop as good a product as possible.

Other Farm Uses

There are many, many other farm uses for electricity. To name a few: the electric fence, making possible the grazing of temporary plots without the cost of permanent fencing; the electric welder, enabling the farmer to repair many of his implements

without so many time consuming trips to the shop; elevators, that take most of the work out of storing grains and baled hay; the electric motor to run many of the tests in the farm shop; electrically driven hoists on the hay fork, eliminating the necessity of tying up a mule or a tractor while hay is being barned; an electric motor will drive the saw, turn the cement mixer, run the compressor on the paint spray, drive the ensilage cutter, turn the grind stone, and do other jobs too numerous to mention.

Truly, electricity is doing its part and will continue in an even bigger way to make for a better, safer, easier, and more profitable agriculture.

Saves Drudgery in the Home

The life of the farm home-maker has always been filled with drudgery, but here too electricity is able to help. Today there are many electrical appliances that will make her work easier and more enjoyable. The electric range does away with the almost unbearable heat in the kitchen during the hot months, and by using its automatic devices, the home-maker has more time for her other duties and social activities. The refrigerator enables her to keep on hand a large variety of foods thereby enabling her to give her family a better rounded diet. It also helps eliminate waste.

There are many other appliances for the kitchen such as the percolator, toaster, waffle iron, etc., that make this part of her varied work easier.

The electric laundry, including the washer, drier and ironer, goes a long way toward taking the back-breaking and wrinkle-producing work out of wash day.

The vacuum cleaner makes house cleaning, while not a joy, much easier than ever before. Without a doubt the extending of electric service to farms has done more than any one other thing toward making the life of the farmer's wife more pleasant.

Proper Wiring

Before electricity can do the many jobs outlined above, the farmer and farm wife must provide enough of the right size wire to deliver sufficient quantities of current to the places where the work is to be done. Electricity in a wire is much like water in a pipe. Just so much water can be forced through a certain size pipe, and just so much electricity can be forced in a certain size wire. As with the water in the pipe, the farther electricity is carried from the point of supply the less the flow of current. No electric appliance or motor can operate efficiently or safely unless it is supplied with the recommended amount of electricity. So it is essential that a large enough entrance service, enough branch circuits, the right size wire and enough outlets be provided if we expect to get the kind of service desired.

Branch Circuits

Particular attention should be given to the fusing of branch circuits and motors. The fuse is the safety valve of your electric system, and unless the proper size fuses are used there is little protection against over-load and short circuits, and disastrous fires may result.

Since wiring is a highly technical subject and since the requirements for every farm are different, it is suggested that this important matter of safe and adequate wiring be taken up with the county agent, the Agricultural Engineering Department of State College, or your supplier of electric power.

REPORTS OF INTEREST TO RURAL PEOPLE

THE CAROLINA FARMER will welcome reports of sales, meetings or any other function of general interest to Farm and Homemakers in the Carolinas. In reporting sales of livestock and agricultural products, care should be taken to see that all figures are correct.

Dates of events of interest to Rural people generally will be listed under the title, "COMING EVENTS." Send this information, giving full name of organization or sponsor with date of meeting, sale, show or whatever the event may be.

Home Gardening

By H. R. NISWONGER

AS soon as the early vegetables are harvested, the good gardener will plow or spade the ground, then apply more fertilizer in the row, and plant again. In other words, he keeps the garden working. As a result, his family is supplied with fresh vegetables during the summer months and with canned and stored crops for fall and winter use.

Vegetables To Plant

If he lives in Eastern Carolina, he will plant, during the month of June, okra, bush and lima beans, New Zealand spinach, and Swiss chard. Tomato plants will be set out and plantings of seed of tomatoes, collards, and cabbage will be made for late transplanting for late crops. The western North Carolina gardener will plant the above named vegetables and, in addition, he will plant cucumbers, squash, leaf lettuce, mustard, sweet corn, beets, and carrots and set out tomato and collard plants.

If he is a farmer and grows tobacco, he will use the tobacco plant bed for sowing the seed of tomato, collards, and celery for plants to be set out later. These beds are sometimes used for such low growing vegetables as mustard, leaf lettuce, carrots, beets and radishes. The tobacco bed is framed with slabs or scrap lumber to a height of 12 inches. Strips of wood or brush are placed across the frame to furnish partial shade while the seeds are coming up and during extremely hot weather.

Watch for Insects and Diseases

The good gardener will be watching out for insects and diseases and not be caught napping while these pests are destroying the crops. He will have on hand spraying or dusting materials and N. C. Extension Circular No. 265, "A Guide for Controlling Diseases of the Vegetable Garden," and Extension Bulletin No. 13, "Vegetable Insect Guide." He secured these "guides" from the Farm or Home Agent's office.

Cultural Practices

There are a few cultural practices followed by the good gardener which are worth remembering. (1) He plants seed of such wilt resistant varieties of tomatoes as the Marglobe, Rutgers, or Pritchard. He sets the plants deeply in soil and waters them with a teacupfull of liquid fertilizer made by dissolving one pound of garden fertilizer in 5 or 6 gallons of

water. After the plants have started to grow, one or two tablespoonfuls of the dry fertilizer is placed around each plant about two inches away and two inches deep in the soil. Another application is made 3 or 4 inches from the plant at the time the first blossom clusters are formed.

Spraying, Dusting and Use of Litter

The plants are then sprayed frequently with yellow cuprocide at the rate of one level tablespoonful to 2 gallons of water. The plants are mulched with straw or other similar material in order to hold the moisture and protect the fruit from dashing rains. (2) The vegetable seed row is sometimes covered with about two inches of litter. This prevents the soil over the seed from becoming crusted. After the small seedlings come through, the litter is raked off the seed row. A better stand of plants are thereby secured. (3) He never grows sweet potatoes with manure but uses garden fertilizer. The plants are set in a good ridge and placed 10 to 12 inches apart. This practice produces smoother, baking size sweet potatoes. (4) He is able to secure satisfactory control of the pickle worm which damages squash and cantaloupes, by spraying or dusting thoroughly the growing tips and bud clusters of the plants every week or ten days with undiluted cryolite.

(5) The growing of strawberries and other small fruits is part of his garden if the garden plot is large enough to include both fruits and vegetables. In June, after harvest season, the strawberry bed is narrowed to 8 or 10 inches, the middles are cultivated and the old plants fertilized by placing it along each side of the row. He thinks that two crop years are long enough to keep an old planting and has a new planting started at the beginning of the second crop year of the old planting.

Observing Other Cultural Practices

There are many other cultural practices which can be observed by visiting a good garden and talking with the gardener about his methods of growing vegetables. By following his practices and keeping the garden working, the home supply of fruits and vegetables will contribute much to the health of the family and a saving in outlay for food.

Avoid Garden Failures

Testing of seed may be done easily. One way is called the rag doll method and consists of spreading the seeds thinly on a cloth, then rolling the cloth together and fastening it. The next step is to stand one end of the rolled cloth in a partially filled jar of water.

Another way is to spread the seeds on a blotter or several layers of newspapers that have been moistened and placed in a saucer. Cover the seeds with another saucer or pan to keep the blotter from drying out.

Either of these methods will germinate seed at room temperature in about ten days.

More than three times as many people died from burns and scalds last year in the United States as died in the eight most disastrous fire catastrophes since 1871.

On the Edge of New Life

(Continued from Page 24)

kings behind. We must be willing to face the discipline of an unknown journey through the wilderness of our tomorrows, knowing that in self-denial and in sacrificial service we shall walk hand in hand with God. Our national and international life, as is true of our individual life, must know the change that comes with an inflow of the spirit of the Eternal.

Finally, the new life must have for its coming a willingness on the part of all Christians to be used by a great idea, and used completely up, if necessary. If the world is to be directed by us into a new day it must be able to see that we are daily companions with the Christ. The Word which was made flesh must be seen dwelling in us. If you want people to believe in the new life, you must let yourself be used by the idea that the new life is possible, and in you. And every time you do this, every time that you reveal in your own life that the new life can come to birth—that it can function through all your own little problems and difficulties; every time you band with others in putting into practice some great ideal that the world does not nor dares not yet try, you come that much closer to the edge of new life, of that life of which Christ speaks, and which he has shown us is possible on this earth of ours. And then, when the new life is really yours, you are a dedicated spirit, full of passion and power, as you cry to those whom you influence, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

This Matter of Markets

THIS matter of marketing is an old story yet it is extremely important. We cannot longer afford to ignore what it means to us. For too long a time, the farmers of this country have been compelled to sell on a buyers market often a distant market. We can do something to change this picture in order that we may sell on a sellers market. This simply means we will have more to say about the price secured for commodities—that is if something is done about it. It takes more than words, and hope, however, to bring about better and more satisfactory marketing facilities and obtain fairer prices. This is the plan, the word plan, we have for too long a time, been following.

Naturally the question is asked; what can I do about it? First of all we need to study our markets with a view of getting an over-all picture of actual production needs, study and understand the best kind of market to patronize, learn something of seasonal needs and by all means offer what we may have on improving our distribution facilities. Markets are born of conditions. The best marketing facilities have no value, whatsoever, unless there is a commodity or group of commodities to be marketed.

In the early days of this country, a hog market was born at Cincinnati because there was a surplus of hogs. As the country developed, these markets moved westward and finally lodged in Chicago for a time. Today, Chicago is the world's largest livestock market. It may not always be so. There has been a steady trend westward and now several of the far western and southwestern cities have developed, buy and find distribution for the livestock they produce. We are making some headway in the South but we need to do more. Cotton, tobacco and peanuts have long been grown. They are standard products in a large way. They are needed and used in our every day life. As the country grows and on a basis of world's needs production grows. Progress has been made in marketing these commodities. Here and there small markets for other commodities are springing up, some of them having made phenomenal headway, largely because someone did something about it.

Today there is a definite trend toward taking from Chicago some of the business formerly developed. Someone has seen the light. Small

packing plants are being built the country over thus providing a market nearer home and one that we can all better understand. Most important of all, these markets aid materially in solving our distribution problem. Why grow a commodity, send it afar to be processed, then pay the return freight that we may consume our home grown products at home.

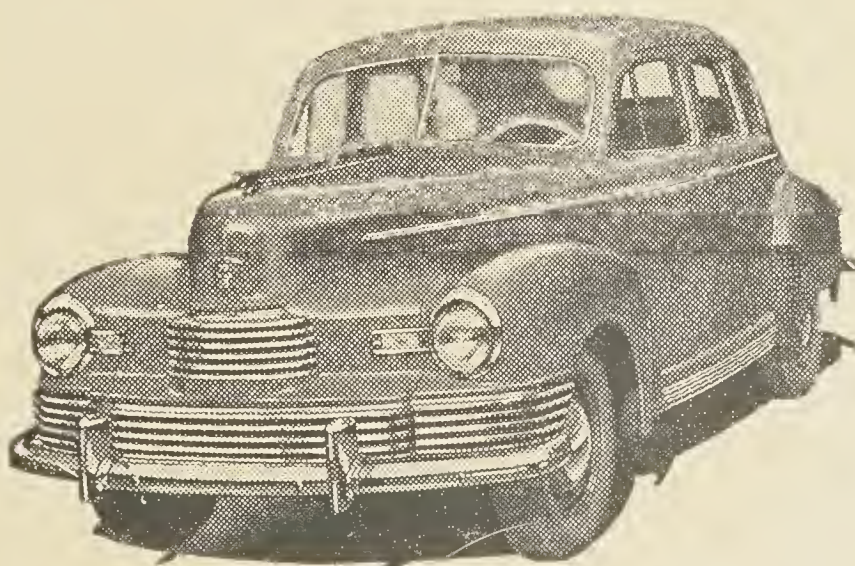
True, distribution has always been a perplexing problem. It can be solved if we follow the lead others are establishing for us. The Carolinas are predominantly agricultural. They raise a multiplicity of products that not only go far in feeding our own people but those of the world in a large measure. We produce crops that cannot be grown elsewhere, at least not so well grown from the standpoint of yield and quality. Does that make the picture any clearer. It should and we should do something about it. We can if we apply our thinking and couple it with action.

Home marketing brings marketing to our doorstep. That simplifies it. We understand better. We should. Then let's make it a point first to get

the world-wide picture in relation to the part we play in this world picture and establish markets in relation to needed production, distribution and consumption. For too long, we have produced blindly, marketed with our eyes closed even tighter—the result, overproduction or an underpaid producer or both. We are to blame for much that seems and probably is unfair, certainly at times.

But let's not get the wrong idea. Developing, crystallizing and establishing markets cannot be done over night. We need to survey and plan wisely letting forethought and time be our guide. When we build we should be sure our plans are basic and will not become ghosts or shadows thus further obstructing our real needs. We have the folks, we have the commodities, we need better markets and we can have them with individual and united thinking and action. We may think "Jones" pays the freight, but he doesn't. We do—over and over again. That we may overcome this vicious practice, we need more processing plants situated in our producing, distribution and consumption areas. This is all coming but we can do more. Let's do more now. Tomorrow is in the offing. It always has been. It is now and always will be.

The New Nash "600" Has 100 Improvements



See it at . . .

Davis-Pruitt Motor Company

793 N. Main St.

High Point, N. C.

New Building Under Construction

N. C. LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

<i>Name of Market</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name of Manager</i>
Monday		
Hamilton Bros. LS Auction	Andrews	R. B. Hamilton
Debmans LS Yards	Shelby	J. H. Debman
Tuesday		
Gaston Sales Barn	Kings Mountain	O. O. Jackson
Burke LS Market	Drexel	E. A. Stamey
Sutton & Welsh LS Market	Clinton	Gladstone Sutton & S. W. Welsh, Jr.
Raleigh Stock Yards	Raleigh	W. T. Scarborough
Hertford LS & Supply Co.	Hertford	H. C. Stokes
P. R. Worsley's Stock Yards	Rocky Mount	P. R. Worsley
Morris LS Co., Inc.	Charlotte	Harvey Morris
Wednesday		
Central LS Market	Lexington	W. H. Lomax
Oxford LS Market	Oxford	H. E. Harris
Statesville LS Market	Statesville	J. T. Alexander, Moody White & Alan Templeton
John F. Hobbs	Goldsboro	John F. Hobbs
Shelby Sales Stables	Shelby	Oscar T. Pitts
J. T. Pugh Commission Co.	Asheboro	J. T. Pugh
Patterson's Stockyards	Sanford	O. F. Patterson
Thursday		
Wallace Stockyards	Wallace	D. L. Wells & William Brice
Farmers Mutual LS Market	Hillsboro	Robert Nichols
Haywood Mutual Stockyards	Clyde	L. H. Bramlett
West Jefferson LS Market	W. Jefferson	Walter Stringer
John F. Hobbs	Goldsboro	John F. Hobbs
Friday		
Warren Co. LS Market, Inc.	Warrenton	T. B. Creech
Asheville LS Yards	Asheville	Oscar Pitts
Daily Livestock Market		
Kinston Union Stock Yards	Kinston	H. H. Rushton

Scott Speaks for Southern States

W. Kerr Scott, representing officially twelve Southern states, spoke on May 15 before the Senate Agricultural Committee in protest against continuing OPA, declaring the Nation is now only beginning to feel the brunt of OPA restrictions.

Predicting the greatest shortage of dairy products in history this fall, W. Kerr Scott, dairy farmer and North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture, declared Wednesday, May 15th, that the Nation is now only beginning to feel the cumulative brunt of OPA restrictions.

"The downward trend started the day that OPA took over, even though its effects were not immediately reflected in lower production," said Scott. "Milk production cannot be changed overnight. It will be many months after the lifting of price controls and subsidies before dairying will regain normalcy.

"OPA has created so many inequities that among the Southern milk producers there is nothing but friction, discouragement, and a general rebellious attitude toward Government. OPA has turned more cows dry than any other organization in the history of man.

"Much of the propaganda for continuing dairy subsidies and price control comes from those who are profiting from the black market," Scott continued. "If the money and effort expended for OPA subsidies and for propaganda through press and radio were spent to stimulate production, there would be enough dairy products for all."

(The above is statement before Senate Agriculture Committee on Wednesday, May 15th, 1946).

Beginning First of September Horse and Mule Auction Every Monday

P. R. Worsley's Stock Yard

PRIVATE SALES DAILY
Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs

Office 1698-W

Highway 301
ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.

Phone - Res. 1690-J

Present Feed Situation

(Continued from Page 11)

of cotton seed meal, and right here in North Carolina we are short of our normal production by about 50,000 tons of cotton seed meal. An increased use of protein meal supplies in feeding, together with the large animal production, has made a heavy draft upon soy bean and linseed meal. In 1941 there were 78 pounds of protein meal fed per animal unit and in 1945, 95 pounds. We had a big corn crop on paper but the high moisture content has reduced the feeding value on an over-all basis, and much of this corn cannot be shipped, but must be used for what it is worth in its own production area.

It is evident that we have more live stock and poultry than we can feed. Two or three months ago the protein shortage became acute, and in January a protein limitation order was issued restricting feed manufacturers in their usage of protein to the corresponding period in 1945, and, in respect to poultry feeds, cutting down the current usage of proteins below the 1945 figure on a sliding scale. As we were becoming adjusted to the protein situation, the grain situation became more and more acute until by the middle of February, grains were just as short as proteins and, in some sections, more scarce.

With the wheat stocks January 1 being 150,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and with government commitments for increased shipments abroad, the Department of Agriculture decided to issue a wheat limitation order, which fell with equal force on flour millers and feed manufacturers. Flour millers are required to make 80 pounds of flour from 100 pounds of wheat, whereas normally they obtain 73 pounds of flour from 100 pounds of wheat. Feed manufacturers are limited to 85 per cent of the amount of wheat they used in the corresponding months of 1945. When the flour miller makes an 80 per cent extraction of flour, it means that the offal available as mill feeds will be reduced by about 20 per cent, and this reduction means that the feed industry is going to be short 500,000 tons of mill feeds this year on top of all other shortages.

Wheat Stocks Very Low

Stocks of wheat on farms April 1 were the lowest since 1941, totaling only 203,000,000 bushels, as compared with 238,000,000 a year ago. United States Department of Agriculture grain experts say it is safe to assume that stocks off farms were no greater

than the 10-year average. On the other hand, requirements for the period ending July 30 have been estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, including the carry-over reserve held by mills, warehouses and farmers. The disappearance of wheat from farms since January 1 amounted to 165,000,000 bushels, the largest record for the period.

The grain situation has finally become so acute because of hunger and famine throughout the war-torn countries that an over-all grain saving order has been issued. The regulation, known as War Food Order 145, became effective April 1. This order restricts feed manufacturers to 85 per cent in their use of all grains compared with the corresponding period last year.

The feed industry suffers. On one side are the farmers demanding more feed for their poultry and livestock which they have been encouraged to produce by favorable price ratios. On the other side are increased shortages of ingredients, governmental restric-

tions, mal-distribution, and black market. The situation is getting worse day by day.

Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have for months urged a reduction in livestock numbers and poultry population. This is the only answer, because we all know there is not enough feed to continue feeding the present numbers of livestock and poultry on the present scale of feeding.

North Carolina farmers must grow more of their feed if they are to stay in the livestock business. Unless this is done, we may be confronted with a worse situation within the next 18 months because our reserve stocks are depleted.

Remedies Suggested

1. Provide more and better pastures.
2. Make provision for more forage crops.
3. Grow more corn by increasing yield.
4. Grow more soy beans and peanuts in order to have more meal.
5. Grow more cotton to provide more cottonseed meal.
6. Plan now to plant this fall the largest small grain crop ever planted.



ATTENTION

Farmers — Saw Mill Operators

We are always in the market for pine and hardwood lumber, air dried or green.

Also interested in hardwood veneer logs, red cedar logs or standing timber.

We Pay TOP Cash Prices

GREENSBORO . . . N.C.

Today's Poultry Problems

By
R. S. DEARSTYNE

There are few people engaged in poultry work at the present time who do not realize that the industry is facing a critical situation. Scarcity of feed materials and ever rising prices for mixed feeds have caused a crisis that is unprecedented in poultry production and because of these adverse conditions many people are selling off birds and going out of business. The great danger of this trend lies in the fact that many flocks of well-bred birds have found their way to market and the loss of this proven germ plasm, if carried out to an extreme, may set the industry back for many years.

Poultry Largely Dependent On Mixed Feed

Poultry is one branch of the livestock industry that is to a great extent dependent on mixed feed. Grain and forage alone do not provide the biological balance of food factors necessary for profitable growth and egg production, and a reduction below certain standards in either the quality or quantity of mash fed birds brings a very quick response in the form of retarded growth and decreased production.

For a long period of time the poultry industry has been advised that reduction in numbers was inevitable. Rigid culling and starting of fewer chicks were strongly advocated. Suggestions as to measures to conserve feed were advanced from many sources and in a great many instances the poultry producers made a real effort to cooperate with this movement. The shortage of meat, however, has greatly aggravated the situation and very large number of "backyard" poultry producers are at the present time purchasing baby chicks with no assurance whatever that feed will be available to grow these out. Certainly with the present outlook, starting baby chicks at the time is a very questionable venture.

What Can Be Done

The question that is most pertinent at the present time is what can be done to supplement the limited amount of feed available. One of the best suggestions that can be advanced is that grazing crops be utilized to the greatest extent. Ample grazing crops if fully utilized by birds should save from 10 to 15 per cent of the feed bill. If grain is available it

should be fed without restriction to growing birds, and liquid skim milk or buttermilk fed as such should tend to bring about a fair balance to the above diet.

Many laying birds "peaked" in production and with the recent increase in feed prices have become or quickly will become unprofitable. Such birds should be immediately marketed as this practice not only saves money for the owner, but also spreads out the feed supply, making more available for young, growing birds. Great care of feed stuffs available is urged. The loss of feed because of rats is amazingly high. This loss can be greatly reduced if poultrymen will carry out a vigorous and continuous campaign against rats. Likewise, large quantities of feed are lost each year because of improper storage. Damp feed becomes moldy and quickly spoils. Feed in sacks should be stored in racks in a dry, well ventilated room. The present situation demands the fullest cooperation of the poultryman along these lines.

There is Hope for Good Listeners and Doers

There is hope that with the harvesting of the new crops of grain that the feed situation will ease somewhat. However, unfavorable weather conditions may reduce these crops below present anticipations, and it is not very probable that the requirements of the government to relieve famine conditions abroad will continue for some time into the future. Thus it is incumbent on our poultry producers to meet the present situation with determination to carry on to the best possible end and bring about every possible conservation measure.



What's a Deck Without a Joker?

A policeman was taking a prisoner to the station when a gust of wind blew the prisoner's hat off.

"Let me get it," he begged. "That's the only one I got."

"What," said the copper, grinning, "let you chase it and get away? I'm not so dumb as that. You stay here and I'll get the hat."

Banker (to GI and his bride): "Then of course there is the mortgage—how large a one do you want?"

Mrs. GI: "Well, we've included so many extras in the plans that I don't think we can afford one."

Patient (Recovering from operation): "Why are all the blinds down, Doctor?"

Doctor: "Well there's a fire across the street, and I didn't want you to wake up and think the operation was a failure."

J. I. Jessup, Jr.

Certified Public Accountant

Southeastern Building
GREENSBORO, N. C.

EL MORO
A Good Cigar

Do You Have Anything To Sell?

Let Your Neighbors Know About It Through the
CLASSIFIED MARKET PAGE
IN
THE CAROLINA FARMER

The Classified Market Page in *The CAROLINA FARMER* is the meeting place of buyer and seller. It will pay you to use these classified columns if you have something to sell or if you are looking for a bargain. The cost is low.

RATES

4c Per Word Per Insertion. Minimum Charge \$1.00

DISPLAY CLASSIFIED

\$3.50 Per Column Inch Per Insertion. Minimum Charge 1 Inch

Write your ad now and send it in with remittance. Ads must reach the Greensboro Publication Office of *The CAROLINA FARMER* by not later than the 20th of the month preceding insertion.

The Carolina Farmer

P. O. Box 2067

GREENSBORO, N. C.

EVERY MONTH *Interesting Articles — Ideas — Farm News
Dealing Exclusively With Carolina Events*

The CAROLINA FARMER

Yours For Less Than 3c Per Month at 3 Years For \$1.00

Send us your subscription today.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

3 Years for \$1.00

Here is my dollar. Send the CAROLINA FARMER every month for 3 years.

Name

R. F. D. P. O. Box

Town State

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Dairy Industry's Plight

THE dairy industry finds itself in a unique plight in this year of reconversion from war to peace. It isn't a problem of labor trouble, or wages, nor of demand, but production. It is simply a question of where to find enough milk to permit everybody to have all the dairy foods they want to eat.

It was confidently expected that with the end of the war, the demand would slacken as wartime wage levels declined. Dairymen thought that once again the old bogeyman of "surplus milk" would be the skeleton at the feast.

Normally, the dairy industry finds itself at this time of year literally flooded with milk. The green grass, the warm sunny weather, and the balmy breezes of early summer have induced the cows to produce milk in "surplus abundance." And, because of the terrific production, it has been a problem many times to know what to do with all this milk. Frequently, this summer "flush," as the dairymen call it, has resulted in flooded markets and breaking prices.

Not so this year. The weather and the kindred attractions of early summer have encouraged the cows as usual. Production is at a terrific pace. And yet, we're short of butter and cheese—especially butter.

Butter, of all things, scarce in June! Why for years, the dairy industry has thought of butter as the "safety valve" which absorbed a large part of this summer "flush" production. Butter was made by the millions of pounds at this time of

year and then reappeared on the market during the winter months when milk production was much lower.

The newborn summer has worked its magic with the cows, but something has happened. The butter factories are not working as of yore. Vast quantities of milk aren't "going that way any more."

Some blame the OPA, some blame the black market; others blame other things, but the real question is simply:

"Where is our butter?"

The truth of the matter seems to lie in the fact that the OPA has a ceiling price on butter, but none on cream. The housewife wants cream and is willing to pay for it. The producers sell their cream where they get the best price for it and the butter factories remain idle.

The simple truth seems to be that there just isn't enough milk in the national milk pail to fill all demands. As a prominent industry spokesman said months ago:

"If the housewife wants all the cream she can get now, she can't get all the butter she wants later."

So, during this DAIRY MONTH, we find milk, ice cream and cottage cheese plentiful, cheese scarce, but where, oh where, is our BUTTER?

World Food Problems

MILLIONS of people in foreign lands are slowly starving. Such a condition we have never known in America. Surely it is the land of the free and the home of the brave. We now have an

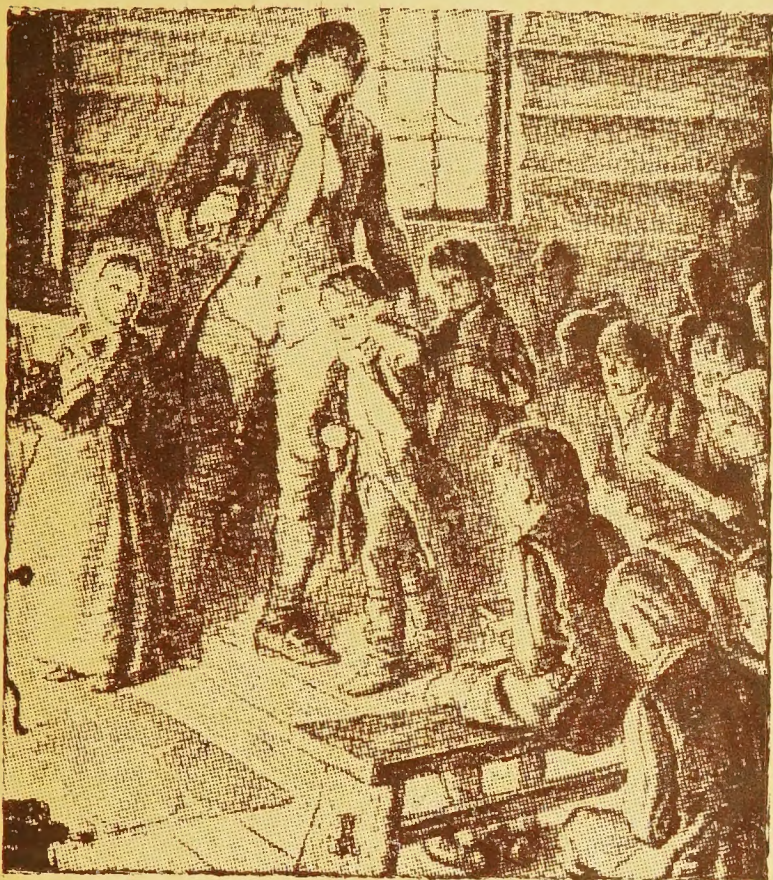
opportunity to demonstrate that ours is really a merciful, really a brave nation, and in these things we will not fail. It is food that starving nations need. War has devastated their property and destroyed temporarily their food-producing possibilities. Time only will permit them to regain the losses they have sustained. It is during this interim we are asked to extend our aid. Again ours is a merciful Nation and the precedents we have set will not be forgotten. True, there are inequalities the American farmer has endured. This is well known but he will come to the rescue of these depleted nations, nations which have had life, limb, property and their food-producing assets trampled under foot. It is unthinkable that we should do otherwise.

We can cover our basic National program in two words—Agriculture and Industry. Both are basic. They must function simultaneously if the Nation's needs are to be met. Destroy or hinder one and we suffer. They must synchronize that the greatest progress may be made. Our difficulties in reconversion in our post-war program have shown what happens when they fail to travel together. If one must fail to function it cannot be Agriculture, for it is Life's basic necessity. (No one can deny.) Industry reduced to a basis of sheer retreat, we can still live. No one even dreams of Industry really taking this backward step permanently for we all want the basic comforts of life. But should it happen, we still have, we still hold out our greatest hope, the opportunity to live, to go forward and in the end be able to say we have done our duty.

Our standard of living has been high and we can still maintain it and do our part. During the war, the farmers of this country produced beyond the anticipation of the most optimistic. This was done in the face of short labor, inadequate labor, high wages and farm machinery facilities crippled as never before experienced by farm producers. It clearly demonstrates what we can do in the face of necessity when freedom is at stake. We can repeat the "miracle" now when lives are in the balance. Millions are. We will not let them down. Forgetting all inequalities of the past we will set forth on a new, a larger and a higher goal, a merciful mission. That we can meet or reach this goal and carry out this mission we have well demonstrated. We can live and we shall let live to the utmost of our ability. The American farmer holds the latch string for food in the home, in the Nation and throughout the world. He has never failed and he will not do so now. He has set the pace and he will keep his stride.



"Protecting the American Home"



The sons and daughters of Vermont's pioneer stock had to be rugged. In their rude log schoolhouses, the only source of heat was an open fire at one end of the classroom. Most coveted of all was the bench nearest the hearthside where, by turns, they were allowed to thaw out their numb fingers and toes.

Will Your Child Have His Chance?

American boys and girls of today enjoy greater educational facilities and opportunities than ever before, but remember this:

It is the extra education they get which may determine their best future.

Will your child have his chance? You can guarantee it right now through a National Life Juvenile Insurance plan, available to children of all ages from birth upward.

The fund made possible for your child by giving him now his own National Life Juvenile Insurance assures him of receiving an education in college or professional school, regardless of what may happen to you.

By the way, most parents want to choose their child's National Life Plan as early as possible. This is a wise move because illness or accident may leave your son or daughter uninsurable later.

For more complete information, write or call without obligation.

The National's Investments in North Carolina Total
\$9,739,641.52

These investments are in Municipal Bonds and Real Estate Loans, the greater majority being F. H. A. Loans. The above figure is:

**More Than 18 Times the Yearly Premium
Income From North Carolina Policyholders**

(National Life Wrote Its First Policy In North Carolina Jan. 16, 1902)

Andrew M. McGlamery, *State Agent*

W. S. Jones, *Agency Supervisor*

Charles C. Wimbish, *Associate State Agent*

827-30 Southeastern Building

Greensboro, N. C.

Phone 4673

A Mutual Company

Founded in 1850

"As Solid as the Granite

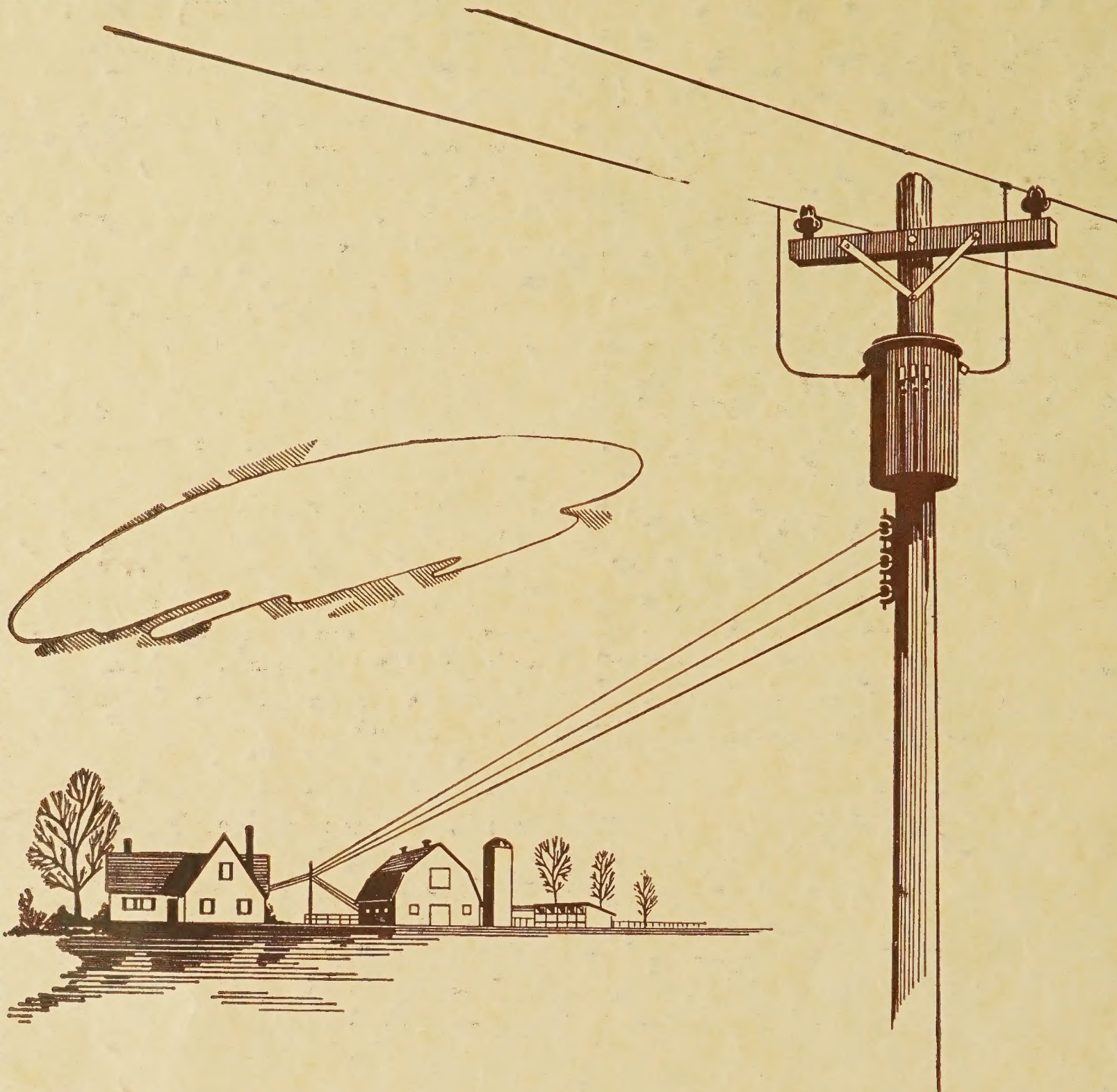
Hills of Vermont"

NATIONAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE—
MONTPELIER,

VERMONT



SIGN OF BETTER LIVING

Those electric wires leading to a farm tell you a lot of good news about the people who live there. They tell you a story of happier and more prosperous living.

There will be happier living because of the greater comfort and convenience electricity will bring—happier because of added leisure time when electricity does the chores—because of radio and good lighting, and electrical convenience in the kitchen.

And the farm will be more prosperous because electricity can do so many farm jobs faster and better and cleaner. Electricity will increase the production of the farm—will mean more profits.

Yes, those electric service wires mean good news. And, it is also good news that Carolina Power and Light Company is now engaged in a line building program which will bring electricity to some eleven thousand **more** farm and rural families in the Carolinas.

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY